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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,251—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1901.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Milkmaid BRAND CONDENSED Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th May
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	6244	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	15th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 656.	Rs. 537-8.	Rs. 135.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,331	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,236	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,168	,, 637-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,236	29th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"ONDA," .....5,2[illegible] tons . . Sailing about 15th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa ...	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE	3,806	E. Pizzarello.	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets		
Tickets,	4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

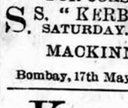
S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2881	Pohlenz	25th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	38 0	20 0
POMARD	22 0	13 0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	20 0	11 0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	24 0	13 0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured White Burgundy	23 0	12 8

	Pints. Ordinary Rates.	Cash Rates.
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, very choice Dessert Wine	30 0	27 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS,

RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.
SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,

BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JUL S ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

TO TRAVELLERS

BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES

For TRAVELLING BAGS

For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English-made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY

LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
General Kitchener ..... per 100	4 0	India ..... per 100	2 8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped ,,	4 0	Extra No. 1 ..... ,,	2 4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,, ,,	4 0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ... ,,	2 0
Imperial ..... ,,	4 0	Extra No. 2 ..... ,,	1 12
Star ..... ,,	3 0	Tommy's Gold tipped ..... ,,	1 8
Aromatic ..... ,,	2 12	Extra No. 3 ..... ,,	1 8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped ... ,,	2 8	Extra popular ..... ,,	1 0
Extra ..... ,,	2 12		

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "REGINA," from THIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's Arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PEPEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1901.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1901, at 4 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1900.
2. To confirm the appointment of J. Owens Esqr. as a Director made by the Board.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1901 and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 18th June, 1901 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May, 1901.

DON'T LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY!
(JUST RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF WATCHES.)
WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

	Rs.	a.
Popular Railway Regulator	4	8
Artisan's Open face Silver watch	9	4
Gent's Hunting Watch	11	4
Gent's Half Hunting Watch	12	4
The much prized Carriage Clock	10	0
The Musical Clock, novelty of the day	12	0

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.
Apply to KING WILLIAMS & GOSCH.
5-6 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

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COPIES OF THE FIRST MAY
Number of this Beautifully Illustrated Fortnightly Indian Magazine are now available.
PRICE RE. 1 EACH.

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The SUBSCRIPTION for the EMPRESS is
Rs. 16 PER ANNUM,
Including Postage to any part of the World.

The undersigned is prepared to Register the names of those wishing to become Subscribers, and will gladly forward Specimen Copies FREE on Application.

J. T. BOVENIZER,
"EMPRESS" REPRESENTATIVE,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?
If you don't buy, you lose Strong English MACHINES.
At Rs. 130,140 complete at
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.
2, ALBION TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

TESTIMONIALS of our foreman:—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.
Captain H. A. Reid Commandant. No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm.
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS," "BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"EL ALIENTOS."
The Genuine Articles Very Choice,
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG.
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hakf. Scarfs, Latest Styles, for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION FLY, STRIPPINGS and DROPPINGS (Cotton) on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1901, at 2 P.M., at the INDORE COTTON MILLS, INDORE."

FOR SALE.—A number of second-hand LEVELS at prices from Rs. 125, and THEODOLITES from Rs. 50, upwards. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

ÆRATED LIMETTA JUICE.—A pure wholesome and refreshing drink for the hot weather Re. 1 per dozen.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED immediately, a DOCTOR, for a Steamer. Apply sharp to the AGENT, Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld., No. 1, Ash Lane.

BOOT MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO EUROPEAN OVERSEERS, for a large Wholesale Factory in the North West Provinces. Only men with home experience need apply. Full particulars to "XYZ," care of this paper.

MAJOLICA FLOWER POTS in shaded colours, all new Novelties, Choicest Assortment at prices beyond Competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

KINORA is the simplest machine showing animated pictures at the low cost of Rs. 60. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Eldon Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Darcowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Particulars, &c., on application to E. SEYMOUR LYNN, General Merchant and Agent, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 4, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I, I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Darcowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

EK-DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Anas. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Koombharwada Street advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF HANDSOME BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

This Day, FRIDAY 17th inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, on account of the concerned—

A large invoice of superior bentwood furniture such as arm and without arm light chairs of various description, office and rocking chairs, piano chairs, marble top side and square tables and teapoys, etc., English made glass furniture such as wall cabinets and brakets, pier glasses, wall pier tables, teapoys, etc., also a collection of fine terra cotta and majolica centre pieces, table ornaments, best figures, etc. leather and plush goods such as portmanteau, dressing bags with fitting, timepieces, and clocks, bestplated ware, gardeniers with flower pots, suitable for gardens, Austrian safes, lady's and gent's bicycle, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc,
2 sofas, 4 arm and 4 without arm easy chairs by John Roberts.
1 D. B. C. F.—12 bore gun by Harvey with ammunition in case.

By order of Mr. Girjashunker Vajeshunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Badshaw and Co.—
R. S. E. 3-8—6 bales carpets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light strong victoria.
1 strong built office shigram,
1 second-hand landau,
1 light dog cart.

By order of Messrs. B. M. Patkar and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned—
10 new "Sterling" bicycles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Resident Engineer's Bungalow, Lanowlee, the handsome and substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, mahogany square piano by Richard Lapp and Sons, S. B. 450 express rifle, gentlemen's Pollard bicycle, standing and table lamps, copper utensils, &c., the property of the late H. Mc P. Mitchell, Esquire, Resident Engineer.

The property will be on view from Monday the 20th instant.

Also the property of Dr. Cooke—
1 light ribbed dog-cart.
1 four-wheeled dog-cart with brake,
1 showy bay Arab horse.
2 sets of harness.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW CALLED PURBLE HOUSE AT MATHERAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Bai Baimae Khurshedji Wadia, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Khurshedji Ardesir Hormarejee Wadia, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, called the Purble House, bearing Collector No. 6192, survey No. 89, and Register No. 39, situate at Matheran, in the sub-district of Karjat, in the district of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 1 acres and 10 guntas or thereabouts, and described and particularly denoted as No. 39, in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Thana (Kolaba), and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mr. A. S. Karvallo, and on the north and south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured pice-goods, 1 Zither harp with music (nearly new,) etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram in good order,]
1 Gray Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony " and saddle.
1 Good roomy victoria nearly new with handsome stylish waler mare, 15 hands, 7 years, perfectly quiet and reliable and harness complete.
1 English built landau with bicycle wheels.
1 strong-built rubber-tyred C. spring victoria, fixed coach-box.
1 strong-built rubber-tyred victoria.
1 English-built brougham.
1 English-built victoria.
1 bay waler, 16 hands, goes in single and double harness.
1 Ladies side saddle complete,
1 Gentleman saddle complete.

AUCTION SALE OF valuable piece of land suitable for building bungalow on the foreshore at Versawa.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account of the concerned,—A large piece of land at Versawa foreshore admeasuring about 2,910 sq. yds. best situation, open on all four sides, suitable for a large bungalow in front of Mr. Dinshaw Talati's bungalow.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, on TUESDAY, the 21st, and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. each day, sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate property, guns and other property.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 60, Nepean-Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the house-hold furniture, piano, horses, carriages, plants, etc., the property of HUGH S. SYMONS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong Bay waler gelding, aged, quiet in harness regular worker, a handsome strong-built victoria, set of single harness, and a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. I. P. THOMSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1901.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Scwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELEOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Rs. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 61 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
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SAWKRANT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPERAGUS.

CREME DE MENTE.
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FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH
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CREME DE NOYAN
MASTICA. Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
KIRSCHENWASSER.
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SWIDISH WINE.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.
THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.
REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,
they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	"	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered in the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

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At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

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BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—
D. KING,
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Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON

NOTICES.

B. SMITH & COMPANY, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the above Firm hitherto carried on from 2, Esplanade Road, Bombay, has been THIS DAY TRANSFERRED to CALCUTTA, and in future all communications and payments should be addressed to—

NORMAN McLEOD,
31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
Attorney for J. M. McLEOD,
Liquidator.
B. SMYTH & Co., Ld., (in Liquidtn.)

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

NOTICE is hereby Given that APPLICATIONS for the above PREFERENCE SHARES will not be received after the 31st MAY, 1901.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, April 19th, 1901.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.

For particulars concerning Boys apply to

THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.

Concerning Girls, Apply to

Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

WANTED.

WANTED.

FOR THE PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, Buildings and Roads Branch.

For temporary employment an experienced and fully qualified Civil Engineer capable of taking charge of an ordinary Public Works Division.

Salary from Rupees 600 to 800 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch, Lahore.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1267
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	3 pr. ct.	1,069
Commercial	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	nil	47
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	429
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	425	£121-2	8 pr. ct.	325
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Half yearly. Nil	Ni
Alliance	24,500	1,00	all	0 Nil	
Anglo-Indian	1,340	—	0	Nil	
Assur Yoorjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,00	1,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,850xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4 600	700	...	nil	335
Coorla Mills	..t	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	2021-2
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	280
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloch	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	300
Jupiter Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld.	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.8	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 10.	2,250
Mahauxmee		500	1,000	Nil	75
Manbooh Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	4 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1660
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,					
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	47 1-2
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,310
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	Nil	16
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	Pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	625
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	480
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	1 20
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	520 xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	285
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	2100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New 2½ Shares	—	210	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	650xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	452 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

Arthur	1200	1,250	1,250	Yearly. 125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	62
Breulee Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	—	500	200	200 dvdRs30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	—	500	200	00 dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	—	500	1,380	dvdRs15	310
East India	—	350	1,000	dvdRs80	1,240d
English Press and Manfg	—	400	200	dvd Rs 9	10
Fort	—	150	8,300	500 dvd Rs20	650
French	—	300	500	50 dvd Rs10	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	—	450	450	500 dvdRs35	400xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	—	700	100	100 Rs 17	400
Khangaum	—	240	450	450 dvdRs 80	140
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	—	300	200	all 15 pr. ct.	225
ahmadpur a Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	—	500	500	500 53	50
Mercantile	—	600	125	125 dvd Rs	50
Mofussil C	—	125	400	400 dvd Rs2.	412 1-2
Munmar M	—	000	250	all Nil.	395
New Berar	—	00	500	500 Nil.	540
New Indian	—	00	125	125 dv Rs12½	155
Prince of Wales	—	100	500	00 20	300xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	—	500	500	70 30	
Sassoon	—	300	500	500 20	0
Sind and Punjab Co.	—	100	1,000	1,000 125	03
Sind	—	400	2,000	750 20	1060
Sorab Woollen Mills	—	200	250	250 Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	—	37	200	all 1	125
Volkart	—	—	00	— Rs 80	310x

A COMPLETE revolution in the carpet industry is now threatened. It is stated, says the "Westminster," that whereas the Oriental weaver with his handloom requires one day to produce one square yard of carpet, by new machinery at present working in Lucerne fabrics identical in every material respect can be turned out with a 10ft. loom at the rate of thirty-five square yards a day, dispensing at the same time with skilled labour. These Hallenaleben inventions consist primarily of a shuttleless loom and an automatic system of yarn dyeing. The inventor, it is also stated, has been successful in adapting his machinery to the production of carpets of the Brussels type, producing two carpets simultaneously at one operation, thereby doubling any given output in the same time. It is, however, the automatic system of dyeing the yarns which is anticipated to produce the broadest effects in the general textile industry.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 15.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills—for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 11,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 23,00,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 11,90,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 48,70,000 at 1s. 3 29 32d.
Average rate of allotment, 15·91.
Minimum rate received 20 per cent.

Telegrapic Transfers—

Rs. 9,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,40,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 11,30,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 20 per cent.
Average rates of allotment 15·97.
Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week, Rs. 62,20,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.
Extra allotments nil.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£94 1-4 = plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes .....£101 3-4 = plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan .....£108 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£93 5-16 = do.
Bar Silver in London.....27 3-8 = —1-8
,, New York .....59 5-8 = unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·10 1-2 = plus 1-2
Do New York .....4·87 7-8 = — 1-4
Discount Bank of England.....4 per cent unchanged
Do Short London bills...3 7-8 do do
Do Indian Bank Bills...3 7-8 do do

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats easier. Manchester was dull. Total Sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats 200 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 4 11-32 plus 1-32 Arrivals closed steady.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales.
Do. last year	6,700 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 ,,
Do. Continent	7,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-16
Futures, month of Aug.	7·29 = plus 4
Do. Do. Dec.	7·04 = plus 4

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 44 = plus 3d. May June sellers Antwerp.

Tone firm.

Rapeseed Brown 38 1-2 = plus 3d. May June sellers Hamburg.

Tone firm.

Linseed 54 1-4 = plus 3d. May June business done Amsterdams.

Tone firm.

ARRIVALS.—Ebrenfels, and Isomani.

The following goods arrived into Bombay, during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 15th May :—

Cotton	8,117 bales.
Wheat	7,510 cwts.
Linseed	16,314 ,,
Rapeseed	36,820 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,113 ,,
Poppyseed	9,055 ,,
Groundnuts	319 ,,
Castorseed	9,292 ,,
Rice	34,583 ,,
Myrabollams	2,570 ,,

EXCHANGE.

THE lower rate at which Council bills were allotted combined with the easier state of the money market, has caused a quieter feeling in this market. At the opening Bank Telegraphic Transfers was available at 1s. 3 15-16d. and Bank Demand at 1s. 3 31-32d, but later on these rates were reduced to 1s. 3 2d. Three months' sight credits were quoted at 1s. 4 3-16d. for ready and forward, but bills have been placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. for June. Locally business is reported on a small scale but we hear a fair business has been done in Calcutta. We close steady at the decline.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers.1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand.....1s. 3 15-16 to 1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits.....1s. 4 3-16d.
Francs..... 170
30 days' sight Hongkong.....145 1 2
,, Shanghai 198 1-2
,, Japan.....147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94 15-16 for cash and Rs. 95 1-16 for settlement. There is a demand for cash paper and during the day the rate advanced to Rs. 95 1-16 for cash and Rs. 95 1-8 for the account, closing at 95 and 95 1-16d. respectively.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 3 lakhs up and the rate of interest unchanged at 7 per cent. At the meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon the Bank rate was left un changed at 7 per cent.

FREIGHTS.

This market is quiet with little doing. Rates are all unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

LINSEED.—With a better demand prices have recovered some of the decline which had taken place yesterday. We quote Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 9-13 and the market closes steady at the advance.

RAPESEED.—There is little demand and we quote sellers at Rs. 6-6 for Brown Cawnpore, and Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6 for Yellow Cawnpore. Yellow Guzerat is quoted Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14.

POPPYSEED has firmed up to Rs. 8-6 with a good enquiry.

CASTORSEED.—Is steady at Rs. 33 1-2 to Rs. 33 3-4.

WHEAT.—No enquiry for export. White Delhi Rs. 4-10.

COTTON.

The market is steadier with a good demand from the Mills and a little more enquiry from Europe shippers for the better qualities. Prices have hardened a little. The Bhownugger and Westerns Suttas are steady at yesterday's rates.

Bengals, fully good	136 Fine 151
Bhiaoli fully good	147 Fine 155
Khandelsh fully good	154
Oomra, good staple, fully good	160
Broach good	191 Fine 200
Bownugger good 169 fully good,	177 Fine 193
Western good	195
Sawginned Dharwar good	196
New Crop—	
Bengals fully good 25 Jan. 1902.	159
Broach 25 March 1902	107

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	64,997
Receipts from 1st Oct, to 15th May	15,58,647
Shipments for the week Europe	14,819
China Japan and Coast Ports	18,822
Total	33,641
Total shipments from 1st October to 15th May,	Bales.
Europe	4,90,229
Japan	2,39,446
China	20,362
Cast Ports	19,387
Total	7,69,420
Afloat in Harbour Europe	7,751
China Japan and Coast Ports	700

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay :—

Allard A	George W E	Reuther A
Allen Mrs	Gibson Geo	Salzmann Herman
Barret P G	Goldberg J	Sbilinsky C
Bharamjee B D	Graves T W	Scott A C Miss
Bobby J	Gunda Singh	Sessa A
Bode Rud	Haskayne W Miss	Skulnik J R Mrs
Breuer M Miss	Hepstein H	Soares N
Cassula N	Hewitt B Mrs	Spieler Adela Mrs
Daly W	Hiltgott T Miss	Stevens Miss
Duffy M L Miss	Jasper A Mrs	Tahn Motel
Epschtein Fane Miss	Kumerling T	Telen S Mrs
Fernandes K M	Lauber Jacob	Upton J G
Fraser K	Maybury B Miss	White J B
Fretman R Miss	McLachlan J	Willoughby H Mrs
Galluzzi C Mrs	Nimmer Mein	Yates Mrs
	North P B	

THE total number of deaths registered, in Bombay during the week ending May 14 was 1,233, giving a death-rate of 81·01 per annum per thousand as against 95·99 the corresponding period of last year, and 53·15 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 222 died from fevers; 289, plague; 1, measles; 3, cholera; 6, leprosy; 134, phthisis; 70, diseases of the nervous system; 188, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 32, still-born; 71, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 24; Linget, 3; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 780; Hindu low caste, 122; Musalman, 207; Parsee, 4; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 4; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 218 as against 178 the corresponding period of last year, and 187 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water 10-33m., 10-32a. Low water, 3-43m., 4-27a.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A black Buck (Antelope cervicapra) has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. A. B. Duggan.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhawoo Luximon was charged with stealing a brass box, the property of one Narayen Luximon, a tram starter. On the day preceding, accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman in Borah Street, when the box was found concealed under his arm. The magistrate sentenced the accused, who has had nine previous convictions against him, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer six months' further imprisonment.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of April last, there were 23 horses, 119 bullocks, and 1 stag at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of April 35 horses, 55 bullocks, 3 buffaloes, 1 she-goat and 1 dog were admitted, and during the same month 30 horses, and 101 bullocks, were discharged from the hospital. 1 case among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following Animals were treated as out patients during the month:—20 horses, 2 buffaloes, 1 cow, 1 deer, 2 she goats, 50 dogs and 6 parrots.

ACCUSED HONOURABLY ACQUITTED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the cases in which Mahomed Akbarkhan, a horse dealer, was indicted for having cheated Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co. Abdul Satar Omar, Abdool Mohsin Mirza, and other horse-dealers in Bombay in respect of nearly a lakh of rupees. The case for the prosecution was that the accused purchased horses from the complainants, and in payment tendered cheques on the Punjab Banking Corporation. Subsequently it was discovered that the accused had no account with the Corporation, on behalf of defendant, it was stated that before signing the cheques the accused had telegraphed to his father at Lahore, asking him to place the amount in his name in the Punjab Banking Corporation. That showed that the accused had no intention of cheating. The magistrate, in discharging the accused observed that he was not found guilty of the charge of cheating. The father of the accused did not place the requisite amount to the credit of the accused in due time, and hence the misunderstanding has arisen. Accused was honourably acquitted.

HINDU ORPHANAGE WORK.—The report of Lady Northcote's Hindu Orphanage is published, from which we gather that the society was formed as a result of the influx of famine immigrants in the city. Money was originally collected to supply them with food and clothing on being despatched by Government to Thana, but after the monsoon, when the bulk of these people had returned to their native country, it was discovered that there were many children who had lost their parents. They were brought to Bombay and fed and provided with all necessaries. In order to put things on a methodical basis a Committee with the principle object of starting an Orphanage was formed, and at the beginning of August the institution with 21 orphans (18 boys and 3 girls) was started. On the 31st December the fund amounted to Rs. 1,5952-13-10 but up to date the sum has increased to nearly Rs. 20,000, which has been invested as a permanent fund, and the income of which is used to defray current expenses. Her Excellency Lady Northcote was graciously pleased at the request of the Committee, to allow the orphanage to be called after her name. The number of orphans on 31st December last was 37, but at present it is 50. They are sent during day to the Municipal School Fort No. 1. The Committee of the joint School Board has been kind enough to admit a certain number of them free of charge, and some of the children are making good progress, evidence of which is to be seen in the fact that several have obtained prizes at the last examination.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER.)

ADMINISTERING A STUPEFYING DRUG.

IMPERATOR VS. BAJI APPA AND NARAYEN BAPU.

THE two accused appealed from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur Bijapur, who in April last, convicted them of administering a stupefying drug to two persons in order to facilitate an offence, and theft, and sentenced them each to ten years rigorous imprisonment for each of the two offences, and three years' rigorous imprisonment for theft, the sentences to be concurrent.

The complainants in the case were Hanmantrao Patel and Sidheshwar Kulkarni, who were village officers of Kowdgaon in the Nizam's State, and devotees of the shrine of Venkoba Giri. Accused No. 1 was a messenger employed to collect the subscriptions to the shrine. He used to visit the complainant Hanmant regularly every year to receive his subscriptions. Some years ago he had represented to Hanmant that the temple lent money on easy terms and got Hanmant to give him an application for a loan. In the month of September, he went to Hanmant's house with No. 2, and brought a letter purporting to be from the temple. Hanmant got the letter read by Shideshwar and his son. It stated that as the result of a ceremony performed in the temple the idol had signified its assent to a loan of Rs 5,000 to be made to Hanmant, and that this money would be sent him by the messenger or could be drawn at a firm at Karchi on his paying a fee of Rs. 50, the expenses of the messenger and the expenses of the ceremony performed in the temple. Hanmant decided to go with the accused, to make these payments at Karchi, and draw the loan. Shideshwar also fell into the trap. No. 1 representing to him that, as he and his ancestors had for generations subscribed to the temple, he would be also able to secure a loan on the same terms. The terms as to interest were very tempting. Interest was only to be 1 1-2 per cent., and the money was repayable in instalments after the lapse of ten years. The two complainants started with the accused for Karchi. Hanmant took with him Rs. 60, and Shideshwar took a nose-ring which he proposed to pawn at Karchi. The party travelled in the direction of Karchi, being led by the accused along cross country paths, and avoiding the high road. The two accused lingered behind to purchase some jaggery from a pedlar. When they overtook the complainants, they put up at a house in the hamlet of Kalu Balu. They prepared and ate their food there. The jaggery was served with milk, but neither of the accused touched it, although they helped the complainants to it. Both the complainants soon after began to feel the effects of poison, a burning sensation in the stomach and a parched and retracted tongue. The complainant Hanmant was then robbed of his money. Both the complainants were laid beside each other, and the two accused departed. They were arrested by the Nizam's police and were brought to Sangamner, where they had a house. They afterwards made statements and showed how they had disposed of the complainant's money. Mr. Pratt convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeals.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

THE following is an epitome of the report and accounts of the company, of which Messrs. Latham and Co., are the agents :—New business transacted for the year 1900 Assurance Policies issued :—1070 for £311,544, carrying new annual premiums of £26,962; annuity contracts completed.

21, securing £1051 per annum consideration money £10,246. Revenue and claims. Premium income for year £270,489 revenue from interest £112,220, total £382,709.

The claims in the year amounted to £202,677 under 555 policies.

Funds, and policies in force.—The total Funds at the close of 1900 amounted to £2,913,559, showing an increase of £53,821 over the previous year. The assurance policies in force amounted to 24,719 in number assuring £3,761,238 including bonuses, (after deducting reassurances) and the annuity contracts in force amounted to 203 in number securing £18,149 per annum.

Bonus.—It is announced in the report that all participating policies effected before 31st December 1901, will share in the division of profits to be made as at that date.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1d. per bottle.

THE FASTING LADY IN BOMBAY.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR INVESTIGATION.

A MEETING of the general committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the case of Bai Premabai, a Hindu lady, aged 18 years, who it is alleged, has been fasting for more than two years, was held yesterday evening in Sir Mangaldas' Girgaum Mansion, to make arrangements for commencing the investigation. About fifty persons were present, the majority of them being Hindoos. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna occupied the chair.

The chairman, in explaining the details of the experiment to be undertaken, said that with the assistance of Dr. (Miss) Bradley, the executive committee had arranged that four nurses should be engaged for the purpose of closely watching the lady, each nurse having been allotted six hours per day. The lady would not be kept without a nurse for a single moment during the 24 hours of the day. Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas had kindly consented to allow the use of his bungalow, adjacent to the Mansion in which they had met that evening. A sub-committee of doctors had been appointed to co-operate with Dr. Bradley, who had kindly undertaken to carry the experiment through. The sub-committee consisted of Drs Popat, Prabhuram, Goichale and Kothare. The Executive Committee had collected a sum of Rs. 225. This sum would suffice for the experiment for about seven days, and that period would be for the present enough. If at the end of the seventh day the report received from Dr. Bradley and the sub-committee of doctors was found to be encouraging, the executive committee would again come to the general committee for permission to continue the experiment. All the necessary arrangements with regard to the carrying out of the experiment had been made. There was one risk in such an experiment. Those who had read the correspondence on the subject must have been struck by the remark made by one of the correspondents that some doctors in England had conducted a similar experiment, and the person who was the subject of the experiment succumbed. The doctors were then tried for manslaughter.

The chairman hoped that nothing of the kind would occur in the present case. But as a precautionary measure it had been arranged to communicate with the Police authorities on the subject so that there would be no difficulty whatsoever with regard to the experiment. The Police Commissioner had assured him that there would be no hitch about the experiment, but the Commissioner had asked him to submit a formal letter concerning the matter. The public expectations with regard to the matter were getting keener every day and it was necessary to put the experiment into execution as soon as possible. The lady herself, as well as her relatives, were anxious that it should be commenced at once.

On the motion of Dr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Mody the executive committee was authorised to put the experiment into execution. Most probably it will be commenced from 6 a. m. on Monday next.

It was further resolved to add the names of Drs. A. D. Mody, Prabhakar, Parulekar and P. M. Mathai to the sub-committee of Doctors, and to request the Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, to join the sub-committee.

Sir Bhalchandra further said that with the object of making the experiment a thoroughly reliable one, it was deemed desirable that there should be four nuns, who should be associated with the nurses. But the committee failed to get nuns in connection with the experiment. The committee would have to get the assistance of six nurses instead of four so that in case any of them was incapacitated on account of illness, the committee might not be obliged to stop the experiment.

Dr. A. D. Mody suggested that a number of police sepoys or ramosees should be employed to keep a strict watch on the surroundings of the house, in which the lady was to be kept, for the purpose of making sure that the lady had no communication whatsoever with the outside public.

Dr. Bradley approved of the suggestion, saying that the nurses were expected to watch the lady and not the surroundings of the house.

A resolution in terms of the suggestion was adopted, and the executive committee were empowered to employ the requisite number of ramosees for the purpose.

In reply to questions, the chairman explained that the lady would be permitted, to perform religious ceremonies, but one of the nurses would be present at the time, and keep watch on her from a short distance. Even at the time of taking baths she would not be out of sight of one of the nurses.

The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

A DOMESTIC tragedy was enacted in a house at Mahomedan street, on Wednesday, when a man named Hurry Dharma, aged 25, who suspected his wife's fidelity, attempted to murder her with a knife, and to commit suicide. It appears that on Wednesday a police sepoy, doing duty near Mahomedan street, was informed that two persons had been murdered in a room of a house in that locality. On going to the place the policeman found a girl, by name Sai, aged about 14 years, and the man lying in the room in a pool of blood, with large wounds on their throats. They were Mahars by caste. The policeman at once removed them to the J. J. Hospital. On their admission their injuries, which were of a very serious nature, were immediately attended to. Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, was sent for to take their dying depositions. The girl Sai was married to Hurry Dharma about a year ago, and the couple resided with their relations in a room at Mahomedan street. They lived peaceably until about sixteen days ago, when the husband began to complain of her being unfaithful. Last Sunday, Hurry suddenly got excited, tore off his wife's chowli, and broke the ornament on her neck. He then left his house, taking his box with him and did not return until Tuesday morning. On his return he begged his wife's parents' forgiveness. At night he went to sleep with his wife in a room, her parents and others sleeping outside the door. On Wednesday morning at three o'clock the parents were aroused from sleep by their daughter shouting, that her throat had been cut. On opening the door, and entering the room they saw Sai and Hurry, lying side by side with their throats cut in a pool of blood. A large clasp knife was also found lying on the right side of Hurry, which was stained with fresh blood. The couple are said to be progressing favourably in the Hospital. When Dharma is in a position to leave the Hospital, he will be charged with having attempted to kill his wife.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION.

PRIZES FOR THE CARNIVAL.

THERE was again a very large attendance at the Cyclists' Carnival on the Oval on Wednesday night. The programme was the same as on the opening night, and at the close the prizes awarded for the fancy dress and decoration competitions were presented by Mrs. Mitchell. The awards were as under :—

LADY CYCLISTS' COMPETITION, FANCY DRESS.

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THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, May 16.

Thursday.—The pressure has decreased briskly in Central Punjab and the depression over that area has intensified and is better defined than yesterday. Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in North East India, and the depression in the Gangetic Plain has partly filled up. Unusually strong winds continue at the head of the bay, and easterly winds in North and Central Bengal. Showers have been fairly general in North Bengal and Assam. Silchar, Darbhanga have each received nearly two inches, Sibsagar, Purnea, Darjeeling one, and Dubri half inch. Local thunderstorms have occured in other parts of Bengal, North Western Provinces, Punjab, West Coast Districts, Jessoe and Murree have received one inch. Thundershowers have reduced the temperature considerably in Assam, Bengal, Behar, and to a smaller extent in the North Western Provinces and Punjab. Temperature however continues in general excess in North West India and is below normal in Assam, North Bengal, and southern half of the Peninsula. Conditions continue favourable for thundershowers in North and East Bengal and possibly in Assam. Duststorms may occur during the day in the plains of Upper India and thunderstorms in the hills. The barometer has fallen rapidly and skies are thickly clouded at Bushire which may be an indication of unsettled weather in West Persia.

Observations taken at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 16th of May.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Allahabad a brisk fall at Lahore, Sirsa and Trichinopoly and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are with a few exceptions north-westerly to south-westerly and the force has been strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar and Dwarka and moderate to light in other places.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the average in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Khandwa, Surat, Colombo and Bhavnagar, and the minimum from 5° to 9° in the Punjab and at Jubbulpore and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Poona.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast in the Bombay Presidency, and at Lahore, Delhi, Jacobabad, Bhuj, Indore, Hoshangabad, Akola, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah.

Light showers are reported from Cochin, Bangalore, Poona and Masulipatam; and a few drops at Ratanagiri, Cawnpore, Jhansi and Colombo.

Ordinary hot weather conditions obtained over the reporting area. Light local rain is probable on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and at a few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 16.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, is granted furlough for five months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of Lieut-Col L L Fenton's reversion to his appointment as First Asst Political Agent, Kaathiawar:—Mr L P Walsh, C I E, to be Second Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Major J S Ashby to be Second Asst Political Resident, Aden; Major H M Abud to be Third Asst Political Agent, Kaathiawar; Capt H D Merewether to be Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Savantvadi; Major J Davies to be Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur; Capt F W Wodehouse to be Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Capt J W B Werewether to be Fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden; Capt R S Pottinger to be Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha; Capt W Beale to be Adjt, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur; and Capt J R B G Carter to be Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of Police, Palanpur.

H E the Governor in Council is also pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date on which the appointment of Political Agent, Cutch, has been substantively vacant:—Lieut-Col J W Wray to be Political Agent, Cutch; Major G E Hyde-Gates to be Political Agent, Savantvadi; Mr L P Walsh, C I E, to be First Asst Political Resident, Aden; Major J S Ashby to be Second Asst Political Agent, Kolahapur; Major H M Abud to be Second Asst Political Resident, Aden; Capt H D Merewether to be Third Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Major J Davies to be Second in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Savan-vadi; Capt F W Wodehouse to be Second-in-Command, K Impur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur; Capt J W Merewe her to be Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Capt R S Pot-inger to be Four-h Asst Political Reside t, Aden; Capt W Beale to be Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha; Capt J R B G Carter to be Adjt, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur; and Lieut N S Coghill to be Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of P ice, Palanpur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A W Dias to be an hon ra y fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Lieut Col W B Ferris, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted furlough for six months. The first four months of this leave will be on full pay as a concession for Famine duty.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C H K Chauncy, 24th Bo Infy, to be a Political Probationer, and to place him under the orders of the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J B Jenkins, Probationery Asst Supt of Police, passed an examination in Marathi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M Ryan, Depy Conservator of Forests, third grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with leave on urgent private affairs for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G E Marjoribanks to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr G M Ryan, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr G R Mane, Extra Asst Conservator of Forests, S C, Kanara, passed with credit an examination in subjects prescribed for the examination of officers of the Forest Dept.

Mr H D Rentall, I C S, Asst Collr, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Capt H S Styan, of the Upper Burma Vol Rifle to be Capt in the Sind Vol Rifles vice Capt P R Cadell, transferred to the Bo Vol Rifles.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col W P Carson, M B, I M S, to act as Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration Dist, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut Col O H Channer, M B, C M, D P H, I M S, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

The services of Dr M O'Brien are placed at the disposal of the Famine Dept for employment as Dist Medical Officer, Sholapur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On return from leave Mr H F Beale, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is attached to the secretariat and placed on special duty and will, while so employed, rank as Suptdg Engr, Class III, temporary.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOWARD—May 7, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain W S Eardley Howard, I S C, of a daughter.
JAMES—May 2, at Sailbaz (Assam), the wife of Captain M. G. James, 42nd G.R, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LYDIARD—April 11, at Mussoorie, Himalayan Hotel Alexandrine, the beloved wife of Lieut-Col A C Gordon Lydiard, from after effects of a painful operation.
MOIR—May 12, at Calcutta, Malcolm Duncan Kinmont-Moir, infant son of J K Moir, Mercantile Bank of India, aged 9 months.
MAXWELL—April 27, at Patna City, of cholera, John Maxwell, I C S, aged 23 years.

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COMPLEXION PILULES.
Prepared from a special recipe, and guaranteed to contain nothing of an injurious nature.
For those who suffer from pimples, boils, &c., they will be found most efficacious, speedily restoring the skin to its original smoothness.
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Dose: One three times a day.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to The Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1901.

GOLDEN GUINEAS.

The temptations held out this spring to investors who want high percentages, varied with excitement, for the money they find hanging heavy in their pockets, or lying use less at their bankers, are many and great. The limit of time in which the subscription lists of several fascinating schemes remain open is short—two days—but one hesitates less in forty-eight hours than in a longer period. Men accustomed to conning the meaning of a prospectus see, we suppose, at once, where the gold must lie and where the prospectus does not. But to the simple minded beings who want to invest, but who would like leisure to compare the possibilities of different mines, two days afford hardly time to think them over. Just as their mouths begin to water and their hands seek their cheque-books the lists are closed, the capital is subscribed and the momentary glimpse of a heaven paved with gold is shut off. We have before us three prospectuses of three different mines in the Gold Coast Colony, any one of which seems to offer oceans of wealth to those who had the courage and the luck to dip in before the lists closed in April last. The Gold Coast is apparently true to its name. It may be unhealthy, but it is rich, and the pegger-out of claims, and the concessionaire, and syndicates and exploiters abound there now. The three companies which raise our bitterest envy offer lots of one-pound shares in quantity enough to work the field, and to enrich the holders also. For the wealth of one, the "Eginasie Banket Gold Reefs", the glowing description of Sir Richard Burton is quoted. He is now dead, and gone on to explore other happier lands, and will not contradict the prospectus which places his words in the forefront of their advertisement, "Gold dust is panned by native women from the sands of the sea shore. Gold spangles glitter after showers in the streets of Axim. Gold is yielded by the lumps of yellow swish that revet the wattle walls of hut and hovel." And the staid, but not unromantic George Macdonald wrote, presumably of the same place, but anyhow of the Gold Coast, "Since its first discovery by the Europeans it has been roughly estimated that from 600 to 700 millions sterling of gold have been produced from the Guinea Coast, and in its most flourishing days the town of Elmina alone annually exported £3,000,000 of the precious metal." A sedate governor of the Gold Coast in an address to the Royal Geographical Society, described how "after rain the native police begged to be let off parade in order that they might pick up the gold dust that lay under their feet." Happy police, whose life ran in golden sands. That is the sort of dust to, really not metaphorically shake from one's feet. But why, if gold is so plentiful and so apparent, need these prospectors make up a Company who pool £150,000 in beggarly one-pound shares? Why not go boldly out with shovels and brooms and sweep up the sand, before and after rain, when it glistens and when it does not? Instead we have directors, and bankers, and brokers, and solicitors and auditors and secretary and offices in London City, and reports of how experts and Natives were extracting gold on the property of the Company. The claim is twenty-five miles square and runs by a river or a river runs by it, and two others through it, and it is held on a lease of 99 years. It is quite close to another mine which has produced more gold in a month than any other mine on the Gold Coast, so being handy to this lucky find, the new one may turn out quite as good. If one hesitates about digging down to the quartz that bears the gold the surface of the estate offers charms enough to the commercial mind for it has forests of mahogany, ebony, ironwood, and India rubber trees which can be felled and cut up and the logs committed to the river which will bear them gently down to Axim. If such a property does not bring shareholders round as a hive does bees, words mean nothing. The lessee has to be bought out, but he will take a good deal of the price in shares, the prospectus declares, and his name is David Binney Amissah.

Not far from this red gold area is another which the Jungle Syndicate invite the public to subscribe to and call it "The Camelsoo Concessions." There is less poetry about this, though the amount of gold to the ton is considered satisfactory and a survey and a map are being prepared. A railway runs not many miles away, but the advertisement makes no mention of a river or of handsome woods and forests. There are leases, and the rent paid will be increased almost six fold when regular mining operations commence. This will not so much matter if the miners get as many ounces to the ton as the assayers considered possible. "Tarkwa Consols" is the title of the third mine or Company, and the West African Agency which asks for subscribers for 60,000 shares of the 200,000 of its Capital, makes the property sufficiently tempting by a recapitulation of its advantages. The railway runs through the centre for six and a half miles, it is in two divisions and it is now proposed to cut it up for convenience into blocks of five square miles each. The Kroo boys are clever miners, but white labour must be employed to train and control them. The property is surrounded, like the others, with working mines, and there is no reason why its banket should be any worse than theirs, while its conglomerates and schists and quartzites looked to the surveyor as auriferous as need be for any Company. The Natives have for years been honeycombing the ground with shafts and workings, and getting gold. Poor things, their reign is over, they must help the West African Agency now. This valuable concession has surface wealth too of a more prosaic, but infinitely more beautiful formation, palms which give palm oil and kernels, rubber and mahogany trees, But what are trees to directors of mines? They cumber the ground, or are only useful to shore up shafts, and light fires. The "Westminster Gazette" quotes from an anonymous pamphlet which says that the belief is strong in West End drawing-rooms that a great West African gold boom will be the madness of this coming Midsummer. The modest writer goes much further than any of these mines advertisements for he speaks of "stated occasions when the market place in Coomassie was washed, and produced as much as 800 ounces of gold at a time." It is disappointing after this to hear that the gold dropped in the marketplace belonged to the King, and could not be again picked up under pain of death. An earthquake, in 1862, was a blessing in disguise, for after it native gold-diggers went off to a mountain the side of which was laid bare, and picked up nugget gold, one piece being as big as a child's head. All this reads as if the company-promoter and the concessionnaire counted upon an inexhaustible mine of foolishness in the people whom they invite to subscribe to their West African ventures. If their mines are as deep and as reliable as their own audacity, they and those who subscribe for their shares are lucky.

PARSI PUNCHAYAT FUNDS.

It is conceivable that the Parsi Panchayat can sufficiently enlighten the community as to the administration of their public funds without issuing every year an enormous folio, numbering seven or eight hundred pages, which no human being can reasonably be expected to read. An annual report, containing a tolerably concise and clear statement of the noteworthy events of the year, will acquaint the community with the doings of the Panchayet far better than the stupendous mass of material which practically lies buried between the covers of this formidable folio. If the Panchayet is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to supply their coreligionists with a record which takes into account, the minutest detail, they might satisfy their conscience by publishing it every five or ten years for the possible benefit of some antiquarian of the future blessed with infinite patience. That the publication in its present form must entail needlessly heavy expenditure is the least important argument that may be advanced against an annual infliction, because the Panchayet is a very wealthy body, whose funds have been steadily and largely increasing from year to year. The report, just issued for the year ending 31st October 1899, shows that the total capital of Rs. 41,42,141, which the Trustees possessed at the commencement of the year, increased to Rs. 42,51,375 at its close. The addition of over a lakh of rupees in one year to the Panchayet funds may be taken as showing that, however the orthodox party might bewail the doleful degeneracy of the race in religious matters, there is still no lack among them of the pious and the devout ready to make charitable bequests and donations for objects which are more or less religious. Quite a number of useful and benevolent institutions are maintained for the benefit of the Parsis out of the Trust funds. There are schools in Bombay and various parts of Guzerat for giving religious instruction. There are asylums for the old and infirm, and it is considered so meritorious to feed them that the inmates of the asylum in Bombay had on an average five dainty dinners a week during the year. There are separate funds for giving monthly stipends to the helpless and the destitute, to widows and orphans, as well as to respectable families who, having seen better days, have fallen on evil fortune. During the Muktad festival, when the spirits of the dead are supposed to return to their old homes in this world, money is distributed to the poor that they may be enabled to perform the ceremonies enjoined by their religion for the occasion. If there are no beggars among the Parsis, it is because they are an admirably self-contained community with a deal of Scottish clannishness. They have a well-organised system of what may be termed outdoor relief which is meant to reach almost every one who is really in want. There are also separate funds for investing the children of the very poor with the sacred girdle, as well as for defraying the funeral expenses of paupers. This latter charge can never be a very heavy one, as the Parsis are exceedingly keen and sensitive about their funeral expenses being borne by others. There is no widow so poor and needy, but contrives to lay by something against this inevitable contingency. During the plague years the community has suffered serious loss of life, and as a considerable proportion of the 1,200 odd persons who have fallen victims to it consisted of humble bread-winners, their families have been reduced more or less to want, and the burden of maintaining them has devolved to some extent, on the Panchayet. The members of the Panchayet have taken further precautionary measures every year for their community, such as the erection of a number of health camps, which are freely availed of by refugees from infected quarters. We do not know if it would come within the scope and means of the Panchayet to promote the health and preservation of their poor by embarking on a comprehensive scheme of cheap sanitary dwellings for them, somewhat in the manner of the Peabody buildings. It is as clear, as it is possible for the bulky and unwieldy tome under review to make it, that the public funds of the Parsis are, in the main, wisely administered by the venerable patriarchs forming the Panchayet, and that in Mr. Jeewanji Modi, a zealous Orientalist, they have got quite the right man for the dignified and responsible post of secretary.

THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

Glasgow achieved a notable success with its International Exhibition of 1888, one result of which was a cash profit of fifty-four thousand pounds. That money has contributed to the erection of the Municipal Art Gallery which has been opened in conjunction with the present International Exposition in which the City has eclipsed its former enterprise. The entire cost of the Art Gallery, which is a splendid and unique building, is estimated at a quarter of a million. Although the Municipality has made itself responsible for the cost, with voluntary subscriptions the Gallery Fund has up to the present been raised to £130,000. Glasgow is distinguished beyond all other cities in the United Kingdom for its public spirit and civic enterprise and it has been decided that any surplus from the Exhibition shall be applied for the promotion of Art and Science under the charge of the Corporation. The Exhibition buildings have been erected to the right and left of the Art Gallery, covering the whole one hundred acres of Kelvin Grove Park. They extend for nearly three quarters of a mile and in the centre of the line of halls, pavilions and palaces, is the Industrial Hall. This is an enormous building in the style of the Spanish Renaissance and is crowned with a wonderful dome surmounted by a gigantic figure of Fame. The great feature of the Exhibition is the extent to which the Colonies are represented. Canada makes a most notable show, the great variety of the natural products of the Dominion being fully illustrated. The Russians too, have paid great attention to the exhibition and are represented by four large buildings. They have altogether spent £30,000 in providing their contribution to the show. Among the other buildings is a grand concert hall to seat three thousand people and pavilious devoted to India, Ireland, France and Japan, a great machinery hall and numerous model buildings. The Exhibition was opened on the 2nd instant by the Duke and Duchess of Fife as representing the King and Queen; and it will remain open for six months. For the expenses of the Exposition half a million of money was guaranteed.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The mortality returns for Bombay City show a slight increase on the figures for the previous week. The total number of deaths was 1,233, giving an death rate of 81·01 per 1000, as compared with an average of 53·15. An analysis of the table shows that this disparity arises chiefly through an increased number of deaths classed "general diseases," "nervous system" and diseases of the lungs. How many plague deaths are entered as arising from other causes is difficult to estimate, but it is certain there is much defect in the system of registration. Plague continues very fatal, the deaths totalling at 289. We are now experiencing severe heat, and in other years this has caused the pestilence to subside; but this season the subsidence is much slower. What this is due to would be hazardous to say, for plague is a disease unrestrained by time, season or circumstance. We know that the system of combatting plague this year has been very inferior to that adopted in previous epidemics, and last year splendid work was done in regard to inoculating the people. Unfortunately, the benefit of this protective vaccine has not commended itself to Native leaders of opinion, and we strongly believe that if the campaign of inoculation had been continued up to now there would have been many less victims to mourn. Fever is very virulent this year, the deaths numbering 222, Dongri recording 32 and Byculla 20.

GENERAL HECTOR MACDONALD AND COMPULSORY SERVICE.

The views expressed by General Hector Macdonald on the eve of his departure for India on the necessity of compulsory service in the British army are scarcely likely to find many supporters at home, but any expression of opinion on this subject coming from a soldier of his training and experience at the present juncture is bound to receive attention. We do not believe for a moment that General Macdonald's views, or for the matter of that the views of all the generals in the British Army supposing that they were in favour of compulsory service, would have the effect of introducing the Continental system of conscription into our Army, but the mere fact that some of our best generals consider the step necessary for the safe keeping of the Empire, is a point that cannot be ignored and one, moreover which will have to be seriously considered in the near future if the working of the new Army scheme in its present form is found impracticable This, however, will be a question for the people to decide and the issue will be the resultant of the view taken by the Lords and Commons. No more obnoxious measure to the British people than conscription can be conceived and any attempt made to enforce it would be fraught with serious consequences.

THE ALLAHABAD CHIEF JUSTICE-SHIP.

Nothing is of course yet announced regarding arrangements to be made at Allahabad consequent on the death of Sir Arthur Strachey. The appointment of a Chief Justice is made by the Secretary of State, and is open only to barristers who in the ordinary course would come out from home. Pending such appointment, Mr. Justice Knox as senior on the Bench will probably officiate, his place being filled by some officiating arrangement such as that made a year ago when Mr. Gilbert Henderson of the Calcutta bar was appointed to act.

Yesterday the Corporation considered among other matters the question of the water supply. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved in accordance with a resolution of the Standing Committee in reference to a complaint of insufficiency of water supply to the Jagannath Chawls, Fanaswadi, that in regulating the water-supply of the city at least twenty gallons per head should be allowed. Several members thought the supply per head should be thirty or forty gallons, but Sir Bhalchandra's proposition was adopted

For the month of April the State Railways show an increase of 11 lakhs in earning, compared with the previous year, to which the North-Western Railway contributes 8 lakhs. The non-State Railways are about stationary.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has graciously granted her patronage to the Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, which was under the patronage of her late Majesty.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF MANAGEMENT.

SOLDIER—ACTOR—MANAGER

MR. WYNDHAM ON ACTING AND THE ART.

Mr. Charles Wyndham last month completed twenty-five years of continuous London actor-managership. A quarter of a century is a long time and at the end of that period Mr. Wyndham is as robust and as full of energy as perhaps he was at the beginning, and still as highly charged with the spirit of enterprise as at any moment of his vastly interesting career. He is a man of singularly modest pretensions, indeed, it may be said of him that he has no pretensions, save to being still a conscientious student of his art—for in art he well argues—when he can be induced to argue—there is no finality. Few, unless they had been told it authentically, who have recently seen Mr. Wyndham play at his beautiful new theatre would imagine that in the deadly conflict between the North and the South he threw his lot in with that of the Federal Army, and on behalf of its members fought with and for them the deadly battle against wounds and disease. He was trained and educated for the medical profession, and early in the campaign joined the Army of the North. Then he tired of campaigning, and was not over enamoured of surgery, and the stage drew him towards it. Coming to New York, he was engaged by Mrs. John Wood, who at that time presided over the destinies of the Olympic Theatre. The season was just about to commence, and in the opening play he was cast for a light comedy part, which he fancied he was lucky in obtaining. However, just before the piece was produced Mrs. Wood's manager, meeting Mr. Wyndham in the theatre, informed him that that lady had changed her mind, and that she had resolved the part that had been given to him should be played by another member of the company. The consequence was that, although his salary was running on all the time, he played no part for six weeks. Then he was given another, but, as he puts it himself, his performance was so very unsatisfactory that on the morning following the production he received his conge from the management.

Once more campaigning, even the life of a surgeon in the field, began to have fresh attractions, and after visiting some of his old chiefs he found himself reappointed to the forces, and posted to General Bank's army, then outside Port Hudson in Louisina, which that officer subsequently captured. During those two months that were spent in New York Charles Wyndham had made the acquaintance of a charming old couple, both over seventy years of age, whose constant subject of conversation was a son who was somewhere with Bank's army. Although the story of this old pair and their son has no pertinence to Mr. Wyndham in regard to his career either as an actor or theatrical manager, it is so remarkable as to be well worth telling even here, and that must to be my excuse for its interpolation. When he was ordered to join the headquarters of General Banks army his aged friends expressed a wish that he would try and find their son, and make his acquaintance. The army was so large and widely scattered that although they opened up correspondence with each other they did not meet for months. Bank's force, however, eventually concentrated at a post on the Texas border, which it was intended they should invade, but at the battle of Mansfield the Northern troops sustained a heavy defeat, losing their guns and baggage, almost everything in fact, and were compelled to fall back rapidly.

On the edge of a plain, across which the defeated army had been driven, there stood a large white English-looking house with Corinthian columns, such as were not uncommon in this country at that time, which was full of wounded officers, who had been struck down during the day. Although, as Mr. Wyndham avers, he had no data to go upon he was convinced his friend whom he had never seen was of the number, and he accordingly asked the Major commanding the column, to which as medical officer he was immediately attached, (both the Colonel and) Lieutenant Colonel had been lost in the day's fighting for permission to dismount and run through the house but the troops were in such a state of hasty retreat that it was not considered wise to grant the request.

Subsequent events proved that Mr. Wyndham's instinct was correct, for two months afterwards, when he was on the eve of starting for New York in charge of a convoy of invalid soldiers, and a corporal's guard, he discovered at the hospital where he was then staying, on returning from a walk, a number of officers and men, lying on the pavement, comrades of Banks's army, who had necessarily been left after the battle of Mansfied in the white house with the Corinthian pillars, and had remained there as prisoners until they were exchanged. With the same instinct governing him, Mr. Wyndam ran through the wards, and in a little private room, by the portraits he had seen in his parents' house he recognised Captain Eunson. The wounded officer was anxious to be taken home, and eventually Mr. Wyndham was accorded permission, on his personal undertaking to be responsible for him, to take him away next morning with the convoy. The journey by water was an anxious one. Day by day for a week every eye was bent on the horizon, and each morning they expected to be overhauled by the Confederate cruiser Florida. But better luck was that time theirs, and the restoration by Mr. Wyndham of the wounded son to his venerable parents was a scene of such pathos and intensity that I will not attempt to describe it.

The financial ruin that followed scarcely needs to be retold here. Banks and great trading houses smashed, and for a fortnight Mr. Wyndham was unable to say whether his savings were intact or that he was penniless. In the colossal destruction of all and everything that occurred and the consequent distress Mr. Wyndham had some delicacy even about asking at his bank how he personally stood. At length he strolled into a little wooden shed which represented the bank he dealt with. The manager greeted him affably and eventually the question of the bank's position was broached. The reply was more satisfactory that might have been hoped for; but, alas! the savings evaporated in the very small towns Mr. Wyndham was compelled to visit in the face of this calamity. A year afterwards he landed in London—this time, he puts it, "without a penny in his pocket."

It was not an encouraging position for any one to find himself in. It would not do to sit down under misfortune, and almost without a moment's delay Mr. Wyndham betook himself to a firm of theatrical agents in search of an engagement—one was wanted immediately. Strangely as he was, he was greeted with such effusive congratulations from the senior partner of the firm on the amount of money he judged from the newspaper reports he must have made that Mr. Wyndham deemed it wiser, without compromising himself, to allow the agent to cherish the delusion under which he laboured. Eventually he was engaged by Mr. (now Sir) Squire Bancroft for a provincial tour; then by Mrs. Labouchere to go to the Royalty; and subsequently by Miss Lytton for the Court and St. James's, and afterwards by a Berlin director to play "Brighton" in the German capital. Then, after three years of comparaitive managerial inactivity, he blossomed out once more as actor-manager, in April, 1876, at the Criterion Theatre, with the fortunes of which house he has been ever since, and still is, connected. Eighteen months ago, the delightful playhouse called by his own name in Charing-cross road was opened. Mr. Wyndham's record is not yet closed, and this is scarcely the column in which to extol his many and notable histrionic triumphs. I leave that to an abler and better-versed colleague, but this I know he has, both as the actor and the man, countless admirers, who pray he may long be spared to them. However, as the conscientious chatterer. I felt impelled to ask Mr. Wyndham what, if any, views he entertained with regard to a school of dramatic art for this country. "The only school at all possible," said Mr. Wyndham, "is the school of active experience in the country. Acting can never be taught—the gift can only be developed by experience. Your Keans, your Garricks, your Kembles required no dramatic school to force their talent. It came through the school of experience. Some day a provincial manager, with a real and true conception of his art and its possibilities, might well institute a dramatic season running from February to June with his own productions and his own company, leaving Christmas for pantomime, and the autumn for Metropolitan attractions, instead of rashly filling up dates with anything that may come along. Then we should have a School of Dramatic Art indeed."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DEBATE ON THE ARMY SCHEME.

LORD STANLEY'S VIEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15 MORNING.

Lord Stanley, Under-Secretary for War, speaking in the House of Commons during the debate on the Army scheme, said the scheme was not a cast iron one, and that suggestions and improvements would be welcomed.

It was intended, he said, to establish in the Colonies a Corps of Yeomanry similar to the Imperial Yeomanry.

The scheme in its present form was very different from that which Mr. Brodrick submitted to Lord Roberts, and the elasticity of its terms should promote recruiting.

The Government would thoroughly try that before raising the pay of the soldier.

(Above delayed in transmission.)

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes :—

William the Third	1
Doricles	2
Aida	3

THE REICHSTAG ADJOURNED.

LONDON, MAY 15, MIDNIGHT.

The German Reichstag has been adjourned until the 26th November without having passed the East Africa Railway Bill.

[The Bill providing for the construction of a railway between Dares Salaam and Mrogoro, in German East Africa, came before the Reichstag in Berlin for the first time on April 24. The line is to be built by a syndicate of German bankers the Government guaranteeing 3 per cent. interest on a capital of £1,200,000. Count von Bulow, in introducing the Bill, described the construction of the railway as a matter of inexorable necessity. Herr Richter vigorously opposed the Bill, and cited figures to show that it could not possibly pay.].

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has informed the West India Committee that he is unable to grant a rebate on British Colonial sugar as being opposed to the fiscal policy of the country.

GENERAL HECTOR MACDONALD SAILS FOR INDIA.

HIS VIEWS ON CONSCRIPTION.

General Hector Macdonald has sailed for India to take up his appointment. He was interviewed before he left and said that the present war had confirmed him in his opinion as to the necessity for compulsory service in the English Army.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

The new Russian Loan has been issued at 98¼ and is quoted in Paris at three per cent. premium.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN LOAN RUMOURED.

It is rumoured at St. Petersburg that Russia is negotiating for a further loan at Berlin.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET ON THE MOVE AGAIN.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A new Commando of upwards of one hundred strong has entered Cape Colony and it is rumoured De Wet is also in the Colony.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH PATROL.

A patrol of thirty of the Metropolitan Mounted Rifles which Corps lately arrived at the Cape from England has lost four killed and six wounded in a skirmish near Maraisburg.

THE PARTE AND THE POWERS.

The Parte has sent a Note to the Ambassadors regretting that previous Notes had wounded their susceptibilities and requesting their co-operation to prevent the postal circulation of seditious documents and smuggling.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT.

In the Stock Exchange Settlement yesterday three to four millions were borrowed from the Banks. No failures were announced before the close which was marked by cheers.

THE MAILS.

ADEN MAY, 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the homeward mails of the 11th instant arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ MAY 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India with the outward mails of the 10th instant left here at 5 a. m. to-day.

ASSAULTING PLAGUE OFFICIALS.

CASE WITHDRAWN BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The case in which several respectable Marwaris stood charged with assaulting and obstructing plague officials under Doctor Hossack under circumstances already stated, concluded to-day. The Government Prosecutor informed the Police Magistrate that he had been instructed not to offer any further evidence against the accused whom the magistrate reluctantly discharged and then only after repeated requests from the Government Prosecutor that the case be withdrawn. The case was a clear one and the object of the Government of Bengal in refusing prosecute is not understood.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm
Surats easier.
Good Bhownugger 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	83 5-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OLD BOYS.

An interesting hockey match was played on the Cooperage yesterday evening between teams representing the Bombay Gymkhana and the "Old Boys" of the Cathedral High School. The "Old Boys" played an excellent game and attacking throughout had all the best of matters. In the first half they put on seven goals and narrowly missed adding several more. Another goal was added in the second half. The Gymkhana were unable to score and the game ended in favour of the school team by eight goals to nil.

THE LATE SIR A. STRACHEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The remains of the late Chief Justice of Allahabad were carried this morning from All Saints' Church and cremated below the cart road in the presence of a few officials and friends of the deceased, the Viceroy being represented by his Private Secretary. This is said to be the first cremation of a European in Simla.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 15.

A large meeting of Surat Parsi Anjuman representatives and others met at Daria Mehel at the invitation of Sardar Davar Edalji Modiji, the venerable head of the community, and passed resolutions expressing grief on the death of Sir Dinshaw Petit, and for sending letters of condolence to the deceased's son, the Honourable Mr. Bomanji Petit, as well as to the second Sir Dinshaw.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain H. S. Styan, of the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, is gazetted Captain in the Sind Volunteer Rifles, vice Captain P. R. Cadell, transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Government has decided that the period passed on the Unattached List by Medical officers of Volunteers may be reckoned as qualifying towards service required for promotion.

The Secretary of State has been requested to cancel the indent for Zouave jackets of 23 regiments of Native Infantry in Bengal, thus reducing the value of the annual Bengal clothing-indent by over £9,000.

A requisition has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the materials required for fitting field artillery carriages with spade and non-recoil gear and axletree boxes, the cost of which amounts to over £1,800.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has appointed Lieutenant Olive, 3rd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, now at Malta, as one of his Aides-de Camp.

If the existing prohibition regarding the passing of soldiers of the British service to the reserve are relaxed next autumn, there will then be about 25,000 men in India who will have completed their service with the colours, and can claim to be sent home. A commonsense arrangement will be to offer bounties to many of them to re-engage for one or two years more in India, as they are seasoned soldiers.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS MAY 16—Roche, Capt. Bengal 3rd (K. O.) Hussars on leave from Lucknow,

Newell, Lieut. Bengal Commisariat Department on leave from Meerut.

Kellie, Lieut.-Col., Bombay on leave from Deolali.

Dundas, Capt., Bombay, The Royal Scots on leave from Poona.

Eardly-Wilmot, Major, Mrs. R. H. A. on leave from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURE MAY 16.—Elwardes, Capt., Bombay 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, on duty to Aden.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCHES.

PROSPECTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

ALTHOUGH it is rather premature to discuss the prospects of the Presidency cricket matches this year, seeing that the season has not commenced yet, the prospects are so gloomy for the Presidency, owing to the absence from Bombay of so many of the best European players, that the subject will bear going into thus early in the day. Last season the Presidency had a great array of talent to draw upon, the following players, though they did not all play in either of the matches, being available :—C. T. Studd, J. G. Greig, M. R. Jardine, E. B. Raikes, F. L. Sprott, A. P. Douglas, W. Drysdale, M. D. Wood, R. L. Sinclair, E. L. Sale, H. H. Bond, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, C. E. Champain, M. O. C. Tandy, and R. A. Cassels. This season no less than seven of these players will be absent, i.e., Greig, Raikes, Studd, Bond, Bosworth-Smith, Champain, and Tandy, and with no corresponding influx of new blood even the most sanguine supporters of the Presidency will be fain to admit that the outlook is none too promising. The loss of Greig and Raikes, in particular, will be severely felt, as these two players have always had a large share in the victories of the Presidency ever since these matches were instituted. The selection of a representative team to do battle for the Presidency this year will be a difficult task and I do not envy the selection committee their responsibility, especially in view of the fact that the Parsee team will probably be stronger than ever with the valuable services of M. E. Parvi available and the Patiala contingent all in Bombay and able to practice regularly on the Bombay wickets. Of the old players who will be available there are M. R. Jardine (if he can be induced to play, which is doubtful) ; E. L. Sale, M. D. Wood, W. Drysdale, A. P. Douglas, F. L. Sprott, R. W. Duncan, and R. L. Sinclair. Of new players the most likely for Presidential honours will be Major E. J. Lamb and Dr. Mornemont, R. N. (Bombay), H. F. Collingridge (Poona), Captain H. R. W. Brewis and W. E. Copleston (Belgaum) and R. A. Cassels (Deesa). Major Lamb comes from Madras where he acquired a great reputation as an all-round player on one occasion scoring two separate hundreds in a match at Secunderabad. Dr. Mornemont, the flagship doctor, has yet to make his *debut* at Bombay, but judging from the form he displayed with both bat and ball at Calcutta during the last two or three years he is likely to make his mark here.

H. F. Collingridge is a young player, fresh from an English public school, who will join his regiment, the Royal Scots, at Poona shortly, if he has not already joined.

Captain H. R. W. Brewis, the Old Etonian, comes from Madras, where he has been scoring freely during the past two seasons. He was one of the Madras team to Calcutta in 1899.

W. E. Copleston is a member of the Devonshire cricket family of that name and was very successful last season at Belgaum as a batsman.

R. A. Cassels has occasionally played at Poona but has never been selected to play for the Presidency. He was a very good bat when at Sandhurst a few years ago.

This about exhausts the list of likely candidates for the Presidency team this year and it will be seen that even if the best of these players are selected the team will fall very far below the teams of previous years in all-round strength. The bowling, in particular, will be lamentably weak. Sinclair has apparently lost nearly all his form and can no longer be reckoned as a tower of strength to his side. Sale, Wood, and Douglas are scarcely good enough to rely on, and, indeed, the last two are only change bowlers. Cassels used to bowl well, but I fancy he has lost all this form with the ball for want of practice. Lamb, Mornemont and Copleston are the only other bowlers I can think of, but they are practically unknown to Bombay cricketers and in any case are not in the same class with Raikes, Newnham and Sinclair when they were at their best.

Turning to the batting talent available Douglas, Wood, Drysdale, Sale, Lamb, and Jardine are all likely to knock up good scores, as, indeed, are most of the above players, but on the other hand, if the bowling is on the spot they are just as likely to fail. The want of a batsman of the class of Greig, Troup, and other giants of former years will greatly handicap the team and if a rot sets in there will be no stopping it. I may be taking too gloomy a view of the prospects of the Presidency, but I fancy students of form will bear me out in most of my remarks.

R.

THE following Yokohama tradesman's card shows how the modern Jap assimilates European methods :—"Jewelry Maker. A finest in town. Whiskyboy. No. 17 Aioioho Itchome. Show this card to Jinrikshman. Our shop is best and obliging worker that has everybody known, and having articles genuine Japanese Crystals and all kinds of Curios. Gold or silver plate in electro-plate or plain mending. Carving in Laid, work own name or monograms or any design according to orders we can work how much difficult Job with lowest prices insure, please try, once try. Don't forget name Whisky !"

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE NEW GALLERY.

"SWEET AND TWENTY".

THE GLOUCESTER FESTIVAL.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

A FIRST visit to the New Gallery leaves a pleasant impression. Interest, as usual, pre-dominates in portrait and landscape—ambitious figure subjects we shall see no doubt in another place and later on. There is a class of landscape which we can enjoy in these rooms, and which would be killed in the jostle with the stronger interests and sharper colour which challenge us from the Academy walls. Still, we miss Burne-Jones, and the distinction which he gave to the exhibitions, and, in a lesser degree, we miss Sir Laurence Alma Tadema, who this year is an absentee. Still, the Gallery has in reserve its surprises and these—as we feel them in the large West Room—are surprises not merely of skill, but of contrast. There are three masterpieces in this room, differing from each other as widely as it is possible for any three pictures, at once modern and sincere, to differ. Perhaps the most interesting, because it makes a great reputation greater, is Mr. Shannon's portrait group, which in this Gallery, at all events, places him at the head of our English portrait painters. The subject is of the simplest, a lady and a young girl, both looking down at some unexplained curiosities, while a man, partly behind them, looks out from the canvas searchingly at us. As colour it is but a simple scheme of flesh tones against grey. But the importance of the picture is rather in the unforeseen degree in which the modern rapid handling can be made to serve the purpose of a complete art. Every one of the few and sweeping strokes is organic, being at once and equally part of the sketch, and part of the finish.

A near neighbour to this astonishing achievement of skill Mr. Watts shows us in "Greed and Labour," No. 127, the surprise of strength he has been reserving for what we cannot yet call his declining years. There is the dignity, the largeness of conception, the old master quality of his best times. How well the group fills the canvas, and how simply his subject is stated. The figure of the labourer, in whom is Labour personified, advances, his gaze straight out from the canvas bold and self-reliant ; in his strong grasp he holds the tools of his industry, head and neck and sturdy arms are bronzed by toil and exposure, while behind, wrinkled, stealthy, furtive "Greed" follows close on his steps, gripping with nervous clutch his money bags ; and for background to the group we have a passage of sky and cloud broadly rendered and with the simplicity of the old Italians. On the centre of the opposite wall is Mr. Stott's. No. 172, "The Year's Youth." On a canvas rubbed over with a little thin preparation of red places have been left for yellowish-white spots, added like a shower of snowballs in sunshine ; between these are touched some blueish dabs, and below is woven a rough carpet of brilliant green ; wandering threads of brown unite them, and a grey something rises in the middle. Such, when closely looked into are seen to be the means by which Mr. Scott's picture is made. But the magic of what artists call "keeping" has enabled him with these to express a scene from peasant life—a girl in a blossoming orchard—rendered with precision, felt with poetry, and triumphant with purpose.

With a limited scheme of colour, in which brown largely predominates, Mr. Benjamin Constant shows us, in No. 102, a head valuable for its scholarly technique while, in the North Gallery, Mr. Dagnan Bouveret, in a lady's portrait, No. 241, has occupied himself more with solving a colour problem. We turn willingly from this laborious excellence to the freer handling and more sweeping touch with which Mr. Sargent has shown, as though accidentally a closer grip of character. His "Duke of Portland" and his "Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M. D," although unlike one another in every other respect are equally good examples of the vivacious self-control with which the painter governs his brush. The figure of the Duke of Portland stands out from a background with recesses of gloom, alive and in a momentary pose. Two collie dogs, playful and caressing, give animation to the lower part of the picture. They carry out the suggestion of the Duke's costume, that of a country gentleman about to take a walk, and give a breeziness of note to what would otherwise be too sombre a picture for so youthful a subject. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson's portrait is little more than a head and bust, and the interest is entirely in the kind shrewdness of the expression and the intellectual massiveness of the brow formation, well relieved by the pile of iron-grey hair, which gives an eighteenth century suggestion to the picture. Far more sympathetic and no less technically accomplished than either of these is Mr. Shannon's other portrait group, No. 234, Lady Carbery and her children. In this he adheres to his favourite colour scheme of black and darkish blue and mustard yellow, but brightens it by placing in the centre of his composition a white satin dress treated with unhesitating breadth and simplicity. But the real subject of the picture is the mother's haliday and wholly tender smile and the dawning manliness of the direct look in the eyes of the eldest boy. In the very centre of this wall Mr. Austen Brown has a striking study of effect in his "Sunshine and Shadow", No. 246. This work, rich in colour, full of colour, has for motive not so much the group of Boulogne peasant woman, with her chuckling bambino and crawling first-born, as the enveloping atmosphere and travelling light of the close of a summer's day. He keeps his composition broad, massing his colour rather than breaking up, painting the group in shadow, and the frontages of the houses across the stream in strong, warm light, and he gets movement into the light, letting the sunshine fall on the white sail of all of his fishing-boats, while he keeps the browns and reds and deep blacks of the rest in tone. The strength of this picture rather overpowers Mr. Stott's rustic idyll, No. 245, near it. He paints a moment in the decline of day, when the softness of evening tempers the harshness of the truths of stronger light, when even the glow of the orange sunset is reduced and the one star of evening is shown in the sky. In this veiled light, in this warm shadow in which the whole scene is wrapped, the mere commonplace facts of the landscape take a kind of beauty ; the geese waddle down the hard-paved village street, mere glimering forms, the girl at the garden gate pauses for a few last words with her lover ; the daylight strikes the cottage windows and the squares of prosaic white give intensity to the feeling of the softness of the evening air.

With probably intentional contrast on the part of the hangers, we see Mr. East and Mr. Thorne Waite shown with pendent works. Mr. Waite's "Hayfield," slightly recalls the best of David Cox. Here a brilliant effect is produced, though the grass is rendered by colour studiously low in tone. The tossing daylight of the wind-blown clouds penetrates every corner of the picture ; at a distance the effect of the treatment seems to be too scattered, but the artist may claim that this is due to the atmospheric purpose of his work. Mr. East's September Sunshine" is, on the other hand, essentially decorative in its scheme. The feeling of the painter is not so much with the features of the landscape as with the interpretation of a mood of nature. It is late afternoon light, the sun low, the dew falling, the sky full of softened cloud, the distant landscape broadened by the evening haze. The level sunshine falls upon the foliage of the group of trees in the foreground, and brings out the richness of their colouring.

MR. Basil Hood's play produced at the Vaudeville certainly deserves its title. It is sweet and twenty, and so much the worse for the critic who is sour and forty if, whilst recognising its merits, he is rather less enthusiastic concerning it than the audience. The house was undeniably enthusiastic concerning Mr. Basil Hood's pretty little anecdote in three acts—and really, if one were anxious to find fault with it, one could hardly say more in dispraise than that it contains one or two undesirable "jeux de mots"—undesirable because, be it understood, they were used at the wrong moment. It may be suggested that it is somewhat artificial and that the characters are not firmly drawn, but one must recognise the fact that, to borrow the phraseology of a fellow-critic, it is pure, sweet, and wholesome, and pleased the audience. What more can one say of a piece written for the London theatres, since one knows how dangerous is the exhibition of any subtelty or strangeness ? There were two brothers, sons of a parson—one Douglas, a sailor, the other Eustace, a would-be parson—and both loved a "creamy," pretty little bread-and-butter miss—Eustace gloomily, jealously, and Douglas unselfishly ! So Douglas went away to sea, suggesting to his brother that he would not stand in his path. Unfortunately, Douglas was quite at sea when he went to sea and got half-seas over—the author will excuse such verbal trifles—and he struck an officer, and so wrecked his fortune and was cashiered. He returned home, and, on the suggestion of Eustace went back into the world to earn a new title to manhood. During his absence Douglas wrote to his brother telling him of good fortune and repentance. The letter was suppressed out of jealousy, but an old family servant found it, read it, guessed what was happening, and telegraphed to Douglas in the name of Eustace to return home. So he comes back. The would-be parson, who, conscious of unworthiness, has decided not to enter the Church, confesses under something like coercion to the pretty girl, and in her presence toys so ominously with a loaded pistol that she implores him not to commit suicide and sends him into the garden to fire it off without danger. Whilst Douglas is embracing his sweetheart a pistol shot is heard, and one is supposed to be thrilled by the idea that Eustace has committed suicide, which of course is not the case. It would be delightful to hail this agreeable comedietta as a masterpiece, and it is possible to say that it is a pleasant, rather artificial work, neatly treated, happily written, and—and perhaps that is all one can say, except that it charmed the house. For it may not be alleged that the characters are solidly drawn, or that much positive technical skill is exhibited. Miss Ellaline Terriss acted charmingly as the heroine, and Mr. Seymour Hicks cleverly in the part of Douglas—Mr. Blinn, who represented the elder brother, seemed needlessly to indicate a melodrama villain. A really beautiful little piece of acting was offered by Mr. Beveridge, father of the rival lovers, and Miss Mary Rorke represented the old servant admirably. A remarkable piece of child's acting was given by Master George Hersee, who played quite an important part in the very favourably received comedy, which seems exactly the kind of play to please our audiences.

It has now been decided that the choir for the approaching Gloucester Musical Festival shall, for the first time there, be drawn exclusively from the Three Choir cities. The practice which has already been abandoned at Hereford, has always seemed absurd of engaging for a Western festival a choir partly from Leeds and elsewhere and the band from London. Mr. Herbert Brewer has drawn up a capital series of programmes. On Saturday, Sept. 8, the music will include Mr. Luard Selby's Evening Service and Mr. J. E. West's anthem, Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house, both specially composed. 'Elijah" will open the festival on the 10th, followed in the evening by Mr. Lee Williams' "Harvest Song" and Spohr's "Last Judgment." On the Wednesday morning there will be a mixed programme, including the procession of the ark from Sir A. C. Mackenzie's Rose of Sharon. Dr. Harford Lloyd motet for double choir The Righteous live for evermore", Reheinberger' organ concerts played by Dr. Sinclair and Cherubini's Mass in D minor. The secular concert in the evening will comprise a new orchestral work by Dr. Cowen, Mr. Coleridge Taylor's Herod suite and a new orchestral work by Mr, W. H. Bell, which at present comes much too late in the programme. As to Thursday, besides Verdi's Requiem we are to hear a new work especially composed by Sir Hubert Parry and in the evening, for the first time, Mr. Herbert Brewer's new Biblical cantata, "Emmaus," in which the solos will be sung by Madame Albani and Mr. Ben Davie. The other vocalists (a strong list) will include Mesdames Ella Russell, Sobrino, Hilda Wilson, Muriel Foster, and Ada Crossley, Messrs, William Green, Lane Wilson, Plunket Greene, and Andrew Black.

The dress rehearsal of "The Emerald Isle" will take place at the Savoy this (April 26th) afternoon, under the superintendence of Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, of Mr. Barker (the stage manager), of Mr. Cellier (the conductor), and of Mr. German, of whose share in the music we printed details on Wednesday. These dress rehearsals, except that the first three rows of stalls are kept vacant for the stage manager and author to run about in, are tantamount to a first performance, applause and all, but with encores omitted. Those who attend such functions have, of course, no idea of what a real business rehearsal at the Savoy is like. Take an ordinary rehearsal of a few years ago. The circles were hung with cloths, the stage was left entirely clear, and a huge platform or scaffold, reaching to the footlights, was built up across the stalls. On this scaffold were the stage manager, the author and composer, and Mr. Cellier at the piano. Mr. D'Oyly Carte, when that lamented manager was still alive, sat in a private box, where he had his desk, with sheaves of paper and envelopes, and was attended by his shorthand secretaries and so forth, while Mrs. Carte was also well in evidence, her assistance being, indeed, always cordially welcomed by Mr. Gilbert. It was a sort of tradition that Mr. Carte dictated to his secretary private notes giving hints to the various artists on the stage ; but Mr. Gilbert, would probably have been as much surprised as the artist herself, if any such breach of managerial etiquette had been really attempted. Every detail was arranged by Mr. Gilbert, as, indeed, it now is by Mr. Richard Barker, and scenes were gone over again and again in a manner that would have been laborious had it not been enlivened by flashes of Gilbertian (or Sullivanesque) with. Sometimes Mr. Gilbert sat in the stalls, and ran along that famous strip of carpet (from the stall entrance to the pass-door), which once caused a temporary breach of the partnership ; the question, the climax, of course, of a series of disputes, being whether this particul carpet, which was probably not worth a couple of sovereigns, was to be charged to the stage account, a third of which the author paid, or to the auditorium which was the affair of Mr. Carte. In regard to rehearsals, patience, with kindliness to the subordinate artists was the great secret of Mr. Gilbert's success ; and the idea that he declined to accept any suggestion from the performers is, as we happen to know, quite baseless. But when once the dress rehearsal was over, no further changes, as a rule, were made. Occasionally, of course, Mr. Gilbert came a cropper. In the last act of "Princess Ida,' for example when the knight strips of his armour for the conflict, the chorus of warriors were standing listlessly around, when Mr. Gilbert, in his satric tone, asked them whether they could not possibly take some sort of professional interest in the fight. Upon this, to Mr. Gilbert's amazement, some of the men squared up to each other in the attitude of the professional boxer, and the "business" provoked such unmeasured hilarity, that it was only after reconsideration it was not retained.

MR. DONALD A. WHYTE, who has been on trial before Mr. Justice Sale and a jury in the Calcutta High Court on a charge of committing culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, by shooting two natives, was acquitted on Tuesday. The evidence showed that he had fired the fatal shots in self-defence.

THE plague returns for the week ending on the 11th instant show 2,592 deaths, as against 3,298 in the week preceding. The principal figures are : Bengal 758, against 1,198 ; Calcutta 134, against 156 ; Bombay districts 388, against 341 ; Bombay City 313, against 419 ; the Punjab 341, against 524 ; the N.-W. P. and Oudh 326, against 287 ; Karachi 289, against 297.

MR. J. J. COTTON, I.C.S. has completed the list of European tombs, with their inscriptions, in Madras city. It is something more than a mere list, however, as Mr. Cotton has "annotated" a large number of these records. The oldest European inscription in India, by the way, is on the foundation stone of the Luz Church, which is dated 1516, about 120 years before the establishment of the English settlement of Madras.

THERE will be a total eclipse of the sun to-morrow and a partial eclipse will be visible in various parts of India. The line of the central eclipse passes from the south of Madagascar, through the Mauritius, across the Indian Ocean, through Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and the southern portion of New Guinea. Totality begins in the Mauritius at 7-52 a.m. and ends three minutes later.

THE WRECK OF THE SOBRAON.

THE PILOT'S STATEMENT.

NO PANIC : EVERYTHING ORDERLY.

DETAILS of the grounding of the P. and O. steamer, Sobraon are to hand. It appears that the passengers were all asleep when about three o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, April 24th, they were awakened by a terrible grating sound followed by a loud report and crash. It was not difficult to realise that the vessel had struck a rock. The stewards were soon at their posts allaying the fear of the passengers, and a panic was in this way averted. It was dark and foggy. About six of the mail passengers and some others left the ship in a lifeboat, with Captain Wibner's permission, to look for a landing place, or for assistance of any description.

On the south side of the Island, they came upon a small fishing village, and procured the assistance of a fishing junk, which towed the lifeboat back to the scene of the wreck. Meantime the stewards and officers had been attending to the wants of the passengers on board by providing an early breakfast and by lowering the boats and getting them ready to put off at a moment's notice should any unforeseen circumstances happen to necessitate this. When the lifeboat returned along with the junk, the mails were put on board the junk, and the passengers now in Hongkong and three others, who were left behind in Foochow to return to Shanghai, sailed the junk to Foochow.

A TRYING EXPERIENCE.

The junk was provisioned and supplied with water for the voyage, and it was as well that this was so, for a strong head wind was experienced, which prolonged the passage to about double the time it ought to have taken otherwise. The journey was not without its hardships. There were five ladies on board, and the experience of sailing along with some score of men in an open junk for the space of fifty-six hours must have been a trying one for them. Sleep was next to out of the question, but the party was cheery in the circumstances. Some of the passengers had rushed off without taking a thought of their baggage, and were in this way in an unhappy plight. However, on arriving at Foochow, the Customs' Officials and the Harbour Master took the shipwrecked people in and showed them every kindness. The junk arrived there with its freight of passengers on the morning of Friday, April 26th, and after a hearty breakfast, supplied by the Customs and Harbour Office people, had been partaken of, the Haitan, which was lying in the harbour, was boarded by all, except those mentioned, who returned to Shanghai, and the journey resumed under more favourable conditions to Hongkong. As regards the Sobraon the junk left her about four and-a-half hours after she struck, and there was little time afforded to ascertain the extent of the damage. She is reported to have slid along a ledge of rock, ripping open her bottom and filling her partly with water and afterwards to have struck a rock rising perpendicularly out of the water. The force of the impact stove in her bows to the water's edge, making a fearful smash up.

THE PILOT'S STATEMENT.

The pilot, Captain Neeson, bears this testimony to the perfect order maintained. He says : Just as soon as the Sobraon struck, Captain Wibner stopped the engines and gave orders to have the life boats cleared and lowered into the water. He also passed the word round among the stewards to have all the passengers ready, and to procure water and provisions for the boats, as they might be leaving the ship at any moment. The passengers came on deck, but so well had everything been managed that there was not the least sign of panic among them. About four o'clock, the Captain gave orders to the Chief Officer to hold the boats in readiness and wait till daylight. The object of not lowering the boats into the water was to prevent them going adrift in the fog it having meantime been ascertained that there was no immediate danger. I never saw anything done better in my life and it reflects the highest credit on the discipline displayed both by the officers and the stewards, particularly the latter. Every man stood at his station as if on parade. The boats which had been lowered over the side numbered ten. The order was afterwards passed round to get coffee ready for the passengers, and they soon had the novel experience of partaking of early breakfast on a stranded vessel with her boats lowered. There was not the slightest hitch or confusion.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

In supersession of a previous notification Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been granted furlough for five months from the 4th June and is permitted to take it in continuation of the College vacation.

Consequent upon the reversion of Lieut.-Col. L. L. Fenton to his appointment as first Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, a number of changes in the Political Department are gazetted. The following further changes are made with effect from the date on which the appointment of Political Agent, Cutch, and Major G.E. Hyde-Cates, Political Agent, Savantvadi.

Mr. L. P. Walsh, C. I. E., has been appointed first Assistant Political Resident, Aden ; Major J. S. Ashby becomes second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, and Major H. M. Abud, second Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain H. D. Merewether becomes third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Major J. Davies is appointed second-in-command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Savantvady. Captain F. W. Wodehouse becomes second-in-command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent.

Captain J. W. Merewether becomes fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar ; Captain R. S. Pottinger, fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, and Captain W. Beale, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Captain J. R. B. G. Carter is appointed Adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, and Lieutenant N. S. Cogbill becomes Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Superintendent of Police, Palanpur.

In modification of a previous notification Lieut.-Col. W. B. Ferris, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been granted furlough for six months from the 1st instant, or subsequently. The first four months of his leave will be on full pay as a concession for famine duty.

Lieut. C. H. K. Chauncy, 24th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed a Political Probationer and has been placed under the orders of the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. R. C. Hamilton, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, has been appointed a first class Magistrate for the district.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed on the 26th March an examination in Marathi.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., Personal Assistant to the Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, has been appointed a first class Magistrate for the district.

Mr. G. M. Ryan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade and Divisional Forest Officer, Thana, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with leave on urgent private affairs for three months from or after the 18th inst.

Mr. G. R. Mane, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, S. C. Kanara, passed with credit on the 27th March, an examination prescribed under the rules for examination of officers of the Forest Department.

Mr. H. D. Readall, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Professor of Forestry, College of Science, Poona, has been granted one month's extension of leave on medical certificate.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Carson, I.M.S., acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel O. H. Channer.

The services of Dr. M. O'Brien have been placed at the disposal of the Famine Department for employment as District Medical Officer, Sholapur.

Mr. H. F. Beale, A. M. I. C. E., on return from leave is attached to the Secretariat and placed on special duty. While so employed he will rank as Superintending Engineer Class III, temporary.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha, presiding.

RELAYING OF THE TRAM RAILS.

The following communication from the Commissioner was brought forward for consideration :—"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 18th March 1901, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Corporation, that in response to the notice referred to the Bombay Tramway Company relaid the rails in parts of Mint Road, Frere Road, and Parel Road and made as much progress as could be reasonably expected in the time. The humps referred to were also reduced and rail drainers were placed, at several points as already reported in my No. 1103 of 16th instant. The tracks have always been watered by the Municipality and the scrapings which are removed from the tracks by the agency of the Company have always been carted away by the Road Branch. In view of the willingness shown by the Company to meet the demands made in respect of the two first and more important items it was not considered desirable to press for a change of the long standing practice in respect of the two latter and now that notice of purchase has been given it is undesirable, as explained in my letter referred to above, to attempt to take any steps under Act I of 1874 though the action of the Company in respect of the tracks will be a matter of observation."

Mr. Jaffarbhai Rahimtula moved that the letter of the Commissioner be recorded.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the motion, which was adopted.

DR. POLVERINI THANKS THE CORPORATION.

On the motion of Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas, seconded by Dr. Dinshaw Master, the Corporation recorded a letter to the President from Dr. D. G. Polverini, Chief Officer in charge of the Municipal Laboratory at Parel, thanking the Corporation for their kindness in passing a resolution appreciating his work in connection with the preparation of Lustig's curative plague serum.

COLLECTION OF THE CYCLE TAX.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that sanction be given to an additional grant of Rs. 750 to meet the cost in connection with the collection of the cycle tax.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil said that the cyclists required first class roads for themselves. They were often demonstrative about the badness of the roads, but in order to make them pay the legitimate cycle tax, the Corporation had to increase their establishment.

Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia observed that the Municipality obtained a very small amount from the cycle tax, and he did not think that it should be collected at all. The tax brought in only about Rs. 4,000.

The President (to Mr. Wadia) : We are not discussing the propriety or impropriety of levying the cycle tax.

Mr. A. Wadia : I want to say we should not have any establishment of detectives, running after men and women, ladies or gentlemen (laughter) to collect the tax. The speaker continuing said that it was not a dignified position for the Corporation to act in this way. He thought that it would be better if the tax were abolished.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit hoped that the establishment would be very soon able to justify its existence.

The proposition was then agreed to.

A NUISANCE ON FORAS ROAD.

Mr. Cuffe moved that the letter dated 30th March from Mr. Merwanji Kaikhusro, Solicitor, regarding the stacking of kutchra carts on Foras Road forwarded from the Standing Committee be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. He thought he might say that by this time the nuisance had abated.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil said Mr. Merwanji Kaikhusro seemed to have been fighting against all odds. The matter was taken to Court and the Commissioner was given six months in which to abate the nuisance. That time had expired and they were not told that anything had been done to abate the nuisance.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee moved as an amendment that a Committee be appointed to investigate the whole of the correspondence in the case with power to examine officers, if they thought it proper, and report to the Corporation.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment and proceeded to describe his personal experiences in regard to a nuisance and the trial of a question in the Courts.

Mr. Cuffe rose to a point of order asking whether Dr. Sukhia was relating his own experiences or speaking to the amendment.

The President requested Dr. Sukhia to keep to the subject and added : I would advise members that they would economise the time of the Council if they would not travel the same ground that other members have traversed (Hear, hear).

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula did not see the utility of the amendment. Before appointing a committee they should have the Commissioner's report.

Dr. Dinshaw Master referred to other nuisances and said they were sometimes told that the nuisances complained of did not exist, though they were found to exist directly afterwards. The officers first denied and then abated the nuisance (laughter).

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna thought the appointment of a Committee was premature.

Mr. Baptista urged that the Corporation should be most anxious to inquire into all such cases and to see that tyranny should be remedied.

After further discussion Mr. Cuffe in replying on the debate said he thought the Corporation would follow the sound rule of looking to its Chief Executive Officer for a full and complete statement of the case.

The amendment was rejected and the motion was adopted.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

WHAT IS AN ADEQUATE QUANTITY PER HEAD?

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the Commissioner's reports on the complaint about insufficiency of water supply to the Jagannath chawls, and Funaswadi be recorded, with an expression of the opinion of the Corporation that in regul

mitted a proposal for building a chawl at the junction of Girgaum Road and Charni Road. As Girgaum Road was an important thoroughfare and the traffic was very heavy at the place it was necessary to widen it. The Commissioner, therefore, requested the sanction of the Corporation to the laying down of the future road line of Girgaum Road and to the purchase of 237 square yards of land from the property of Mr. Thuthee at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard.

Mr. R. M. Sayani, moved that the matter be referred to the Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 14th of March last.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil moved as an amendment that sanction be given to the purchase of 237 square yards of land from the property of Mr. Thuthee at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard. Mr. Hormusji said that it was of great importance to widen the road.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the amendment.

The amendment on being put to the vote was rejected, while Mr. Sayani's proposition was adopted.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji having moved that excerpts from the proceeding of the Joint School's Committee be recorded,

Mr. H. S. Khalil complained strongly of what he described as the careless inspection of the schools.

Mr. Shroff complained of the state of the school buildings and proceeded to dilate upon the subject.

The chairman interrupting said the question of house accommodation did not arise on the motion and it would be far better to bring up a notice of motion than to waste the time of the Corporation.

The motion was adopted.

MACERATING TANKS.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that permission be given to construct water closets at the Framji Petit Sanatarium at Gowalia Tank Road and to treat the discharge therefrom as well as the rest of the drainage matter in a Brimji Macerating Tank and Bacteria Filter, the effluent to be discharged on to the foreshore at Warden Road below high tide level.

Mr. Hormusji objected to the proposal.

Mr Shroff to enlighten Mr. Hormusjee and others gave a scientific explanation of the principle of the macerating tank which he said treated the sewage so that it came out as pure potable water (laughter.) He had experimented with such a tank and hoped the day would come when the system would be largely adopted in bungalows in Bombay. He was still speaking when Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed moved the adjournment.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent under date May 15, says:—On the 4th of this month, we had four small showers of rain during the day, which gave only 46 cents. in all. After this the weather had been a little cool, but since the last week the thermometer has gone up to 108 degrees under the sun. Fever has abated a little, but caused 121 deaths during the week. The total mortality has come down to 186, which is considered a tolerably low figure for this month. Chest diseases claimed 18 deaths only, while not a single death occurred from starvation. Twenty-seven births were registered during the same week.

A general meeting of the Municipality was held under the presidency of Rao Bahadhur Himatlal Dheragram. Mr. L. M. Wadia, Mr. Ardesir Karangawala and others carried on a lively discussion over the proceedings of the meeting held on the 3rd April last. They said that the holding of the Municipal meeting was illegal, inasmuch as no president was appointed by the Government as the time and the election of a vice-president was an illegality which cannot be put right by its subsequent confirmation by the members. Messrs. Ramanbhai Mahpatram and Navalshanker Sukhia spoke in favour of the measures adopted by Mr. Harangawala and seconded by the members on the 3rd ultimo. It was proposed by Mr. Amirudin Hassan that the proceedings of the 3rd April be held null and void. On votes being taken the proposition was lost by 6 against 7. The principal items of business done on the 3rd April were as follows: The election of a vice-president, the election of a Sanitary committee for 4 months and that of a school-Board committee for 13 months, and the appointment of a managing committee.

Dewan Bahadhur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, the vice-president of the Municipality, has applied for two months' leave, on urgent private affairs. It is said that the Municipality has the power to grant leave to any of its members for a period of six months. In the event of the Dewan Bahadur getting leave, Mr. L. M. Wadia, may possibly be elected vice-president for that period.

The city Municipality has made a representation to the local Government that according to the last census, the population of the city has increased by 35,000, hence it has the right to give nineteen votes, instead of sixteen, for the election of a member to the Legislative Council, when the right of franchise will be exercised in July next. The Government has not yet made a reply.

Another official has obtained a well-earned holiday after hardwork done during the famine. Mr. A. E. L. Emmanuel, I. C. S., has been granted three months' leave from July 1. During the time of the last famine, Mr. Emmanuel was posted at Prantej where an epidemic of cholera raged during the latter part of the year. He worked with heart and soul for the relief of the poor and fed hundreds of people every month with his own money. Mrs. Emmanuel also spent a large amount of money to save the lives of the distressed people of the taluka. He has rendered public service by bringing to book Government servants who misappropriated larger sums of money entrusted to them for the relief of the helpless people. Such corrupt officials ought to be heavily fined and he as a Magistrate, inflicted a fine of Rs. 500 on one of the offenders, which sentence was confirmed by the Sessions as well as the High Court.

Dr. Ardesir Dosabhai Cooper, L. R. C. P., the Health Officer of Ahmedabad, is likely to revert to his former appointment at Baroda. Dr. Cooper has been permitted by the Baroda Government to take charge of his former duties as Health Officer of the city.

THE KING'S EDITORIAL DOUBLE.

AN amusing incident occurred during the Easter holidays at Boulogne. The editor of a well-known London weekly—a gentleman who bears not only an ancient and honourable name, but also a quite striking resemblance to King Edward—was enjoying his cigar in one of the principal cafes in the town, when he suddenly became aware that his presence was causing unwonted interest and no little commotion. Presently an old gentleman rose up and shouted "Vive le Roi et l'Angleterre!" a sentiment which was heartily joined in by most of the people in the cafe. The conductor of the orchestra, not to be behind-hand, immediately struck up "God Save the King," but this was too much for the journalist, who made a bolt for the door, and made good his escape!—"M. A. P."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	7
B Mandvi, Chunkhla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	6	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	7	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	6	3	9
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	18	62
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	3	5	13
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	19
Total	33	45	195
Total plague deaths to date	95,581	79,840	
Same date last year	47	37	212

BANDORA.

There was 3 attacks and 3 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

THE first copies of the Famine Commission's report are expected to reach the Government of India within the next few days.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE report for the year ending 31st December of the above Gymkhana is as follows:—

Your committee have great pleasure in laying before you the annual report of the working of the Gymkhana during the year ending 31st December, 1900, as well as the balance sheet of accounts for the same period, which, they trust, will be found satisfactory.

Members.—The number of members, on the rolls at the end of the year amounted to 269; of whom 48 were life members, 142 subscribing members, and 79 on the absent list. There were during the year 22 new members elected while 33 resigned.

Cricket.—With regard to Gymkhana Cricket a programme of a similar character to that of previous seasons was satisfactorily gone through. Twenty-six matches were played during the last rains, out of which 10 were won, 7 lost, and the rest drawn or abandoned. Both the fixtures with the Bombay and the Poona Gymkhanas were also gone through as usual.

Parsee-Presidency Matches.—Your committee had the arrangement, as in previous years, of the two matches between the Parsees and the Presidency, of which the one in Bombay resulted in a win, while the return at Poona was a drawn game.

Tennis.—The important feature of the Tennis season was the getting up of double handicap tournament for a cup which was subscribed for by members. The tournament was won by Messrs. K. C. Lalkaka and P. H. Vakil.

Pavilion.—Your committee have great pleasure in reporting that they have at last been in a position to carry out the plans sanctioned by Government in February, 1898, for the enlargement of the Pavilion. It may be remembered that owing to the want of funds this scheme has had to be put on the shelf for some years. But the energetic efforts of Mr. F. M. Garda, who was ably assisted by Messrs. D. B. Lam and P. H. Davur in collecting subscriptions for this purpose, have met with so ready a response at the hands of members that this difficulty has been entirely overcome, and the funds at the disposal of your committee now permit of the erection of a commodious and handsome building, suitably equipped and worthy of this institution. The work of renovation commenced in February, 1901, and the building will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation before the monsoon. Your committee take this opportunity of placing on record their warm appreciation of the valuable services rendered by these three gentlemen in this behalf. In fact if it had not been for their initiation and voluntary offer to raise the necessary amount, this work would not, perhaps, have been taken in hand as yet. They also take this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of gratitude to Mr. J. N. Tata, who has all along been the mainstay of the institution, for starting the list with a very handsome donation of Rs. 5,000, which practically ensured the success of the undertaking. Before concluding, your committee tender their very best thanks to Mr. D. J. Tata for his long, patient, and valuable offices in connection with the scheme—offices but for which this Pavilion would never have been a "fait accompli."

J. M. DIVECHA,
For self and Joint Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Indian Football Association was held on Monday evening at the Calcutta Volunteer Head-quarters to pass the accounts and transact any further business that might be placed before the meeting. The attendance was poor, only five affiliated Clubs being represented in addition to members of the Council. A quorum was however secured. Mr. J. H. Clarke, of the Rangers Club, was voted into the chair. The first business before the meeting was to pass the accounts for the previous year, and on the proposition of Mr. Robertson (Calcutta), seconded by Mr. Macmillan (Rangers), the report was taken as read and the accounts passed unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed that Sir John Woodburn be re-elected President, and this being seconded by Mr. Mitra (Sova Bazar) was carried by acclamation.

The election for members to compose the Council for 1901—1902 resulted in the appointment of—

Messrs. Ashton and Fyfe (Calcutta),
Messrs. Lindsay and Muir (Dalhousie),
Messrs. Macmilian and Prichard (Rangers),
Mr. Ribbins (Howrah)
Mr. M. Renfry (Y. M. C. A.),
Mr. Mittra (Sova Bazar),

And one representative each from the R. A., the Royal Irish Rifles, and the Norfolk Regiment.

Mr. Wilder having intimated his resignation of the post of Honorary Secretary, Mr. Robertson proposed that Messrs. Fyfe (Calcutta), and N. Pritchard (Rangers), be appointed Joint Honorary Secretaries for the coming year. This was agreed to.

The Chairman then said that, business being now concluded, it was his pleasing duty to present to Mr. Wilder a gold watch as a slight recognition on the part of the Association of the valuable services Mr. Wilder had rendered. During four years he had laboured as Honorary Secretary, and had brought Football up to a state of perfection hitherto unknown in Calcutta. Under his care Association Football had been fostered and many clubs had been added to the body, and there were now Cup ties for both senior and junior Clubs. It gave him great pleasure to be the medium of thus showing to Mr. Wilder the Council's appreciation of his services. Mr. Wilder replied with a few appropriate words, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SKY MEETING.

To be held at Belgaum, on Wednesday and Friday, 22nd and 24th May.

FIRST ENTRIES.

No. 1—The Polo Pony Scurry.

Mr A L Palmer's b a g Dancer
Capt Neave's b a h Stirling

No. 2—The Belgaum Derby.

Mr Thomas g a h Icicle
Mr G J Hamilton's g a g Bestman
Mr W E W Elkington's br a h Tokio
Capt Neave's br a h Fareed

No. 3—The Maiden Stakes.

Mr G J Hamilton's g a h Maxim
Mr W E W Elkington's br a h Tokio
Major R Vigne's blk c m Maria
Mr E J de P O Kelly's g a h Jumal
Mr Garstin's c a h Red Ruby
Capt Pool's b a h Mick
Mr A L Palmer's b a g Dancer
Capt Neave's br a h Fareed

No. 4—Monsoon Stakes.

Mr Clarke's g a h Moonshine
Major Wight's blk aus g Metallic
Major Vigne's b aus m Lucy Glitters

SECOND DAY.

No. 1—The Desar Handicap.

Mr G J Hamilton's g a h Maxim
Major Vigne's blk c h m Maria
Mr E J de P O Kelly's g a h Jumal
Mr Garstin's c a h Red Ruby
Capt Poole's b a h Mick
Mr A L Palmer's b a g Dancer
Capt Neave's br a h Fareed

No. 2—The Belgundi Stakes.

Mr G J Hamilton's g a h Bestman
Mr A L Palmer's b a g Dancer
Capt Neave's br a h Fareed
Mr W E W Elkington's br a h Tokio
Mr Thomas' g a h Icicle

No. 3—Club Stakes.

Major Vigne's b aus m Lucy Glitters
Major Wight's bl aus g Metallic
Mr Clarke's g a h Moonshine

No. 4—Consolation Handicap.

Mr W E W Elkington's br a h Tokio
Capt Poole's b a h Mick
Capt Neave's br a h Fareed
Do b a h Sterling

Second entries close on the 20th May.

W. E. W. ELKINGTON,
for Honorary Secretary S. M. R. Club.

THANKS to the literality of the Raja of Faridkote, the Central Hindu College at Benares is to have a chair of Sanskrit with a salary of rupees 100 a month.

THE visit of the late Queen to Chobham, Surrey, in 1853, to inspect her troops prior to departure for the Crimea, is to be commemorated by the erection of an obelisk on Ship Hill.

EARL BEAUCHAMP received an enthusiastic public welcome on his return to Madresfield Court, Malvern, after an absence of two years, during which time he was Governor of New South Wales.

THE heavy rain which fell during the past few days, has caused tremendous floods in the Swat and Panjkora Rivers. The rise in the former is stated by natives to be higher than has been known for forty years. At one time it was feared the suspension bridge at Chakdara would be carried away, but it successfully stood the strain. The woodwork of the bridge over the Panjkora was destroyed, but the wire cables remained uninjured. The repairs, therefore, can be done by local labour.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 14th May were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 13th, 15 feet against 7 feet 8 2-5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week 5 cents at Manjhand and 25 cents at Sujawal. Adbava cultivation flourishing. Lands being prepared for next season in eight talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops 9 annas and 7 annas respectively. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat at Karachi 12, of jowari 20, of bajri 18 1-2, of rice 6 and of Bombay grass 35 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 9 3-5 inches against 7 feet 1 2-5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week in nine talukas, maximum 98 cents at Nasirabad, minimum 1 cent at Sukkar. Threshing of rabi crops continues. Locusts appeared in six talukas, but did no damage to crops. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops 8 to 12 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Hyderabad.—Average rainfall of 31 cents in four talukas during week. Harvesting of rabi crops over. Kharif cultivation commenced in three talukas. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops 10 annas. Cattle in good condition in eight talukas and in fair condition in four talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 24, of bajri from 16 to 25, of jowari from 14 to 25 and of wheat from 10 to 16 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Average rainfall of 5 cents during week at Jacobabad and Shahdadpur on 5th. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops continue. Preparation of lands for next season commenced in Kashmor taluka. Locusts appeared in Shahdadpur taluka on 7th, but did no damage to crops. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops 9 annas and of rabi crops 8 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Price of jowari 26 seers, of bajri 22 seers 12 chataks, of wheat 14 seers 8 chataks and of rice 8 seers 14 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Lands being prepared for next season. Early sowings commenced in Umarkot and Mirpur talukas. Prices of staple food-grains stationary.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 11th May 1901).—Slight rain during week in parts of the district, maximum 62 cents at Parantij, minimum 9 cents at Sanand. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 16 seers, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 11 seers and of rice, 2nd sort, 11 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass 85 to 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 4 per 100 bundles.

Kaira.—For week ending 13th May 1901).—Cotton-picking continues in Thasra taluka. Lands being prepared for next season in all talukas except Kapadvanj and Mehmadabad. Estimated outturn of bajri 8 to 12, of paddy 1 to 3, of bavto 2 to 6, of kodra 1 to 4, and of jowari 6 to 13 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of wheat 8 23-24 of bajri, 17 1-2 of rice 10, of bavto 18 9-16 and of jowari 18 7-8 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Cutting of tobacco in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Cotton-picking nearly completed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Fifty-two cents of rain during week at Padi and 15 cents at Mandvi. Lands being prepared for next season throughout the district. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri risen from 14 seers 13 chataks to 14 seers 5 chataks per rupee, while that of turdal fallen from 6 seers 8 chataks to 7 seers 6 chataks. Prices of other food-grains and of grass and karbi stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 8th, 10th, 11th and 12th, and 3° warm on 13th and 14th. Temperature normal on 9th. Vapour in air normal from 8th to 11th, and excessive from 12th to 14th. Abnormal wind from north-north-west on 12th and form north-east on 13th; wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning on 13th, and faint lightning on 14th.

Thana.—One cent of rain at Thana during week. Rab burning in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice varying from 7 3-4 seers per rupee at Mokhada to 12 seers at Kalyan.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 29 cents at Roha, 20 cents at Mahad, and 17 cents at Panvel. Rab burning in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 9 cents at Venguria, 6 cents at Malvan, 10 cents at Devgad, 33 cents at Sangameshvar, 6 cents at Chiplun and 17 cents at Dapoli. Rab burning and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Sowing in seed-beds commenced. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of rice which has risen at Venguria and Devgad and fallen at Sangameshvar, and of nagli which has risen at Sangameshvar. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 12 seers 9 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 12 seers 40 tolas at Malvan. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 12 seers 74 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers 60 tolas at Sangameshvar to 16 seers 53 3-4 tolas at Khed.

Khandesh.—Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of bajri 12 annas, of jowari 9 annas and of rice 7 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Nasik.—Rain generally wanted throughout the district. Threshing of rabi crops continues in Nandgaon taluka. Standing bagayat rabi crops in good condition in Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalyan talukas. Rab burning continues in Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Lands being prepared for next season throughout the district. Estimated outturn of irrigated rabi crops 4 to 8 annas and of jirayat rabi crops 3 annas. Scarcity of water keenly felt in Yeola taluka. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains generally steady, except that of nagli which has risen in Nasik taluka, of bajri which has risen in Nandgaon and Yeola talukas, and those of wheat, bajri and nagli which have fallen in Kalyan taluka. Price of rice at Nasik 8 seers 20 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 36 tolas, and of bajri 12 seers 48 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Preparation of lands for next season continues. Sowing of mug commenced in parts of Shrigonda and Karjat talukas. Water-supply getting scanty in two talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Nagar 12 seers 34 1-2 tolas and of jowari 11 seers 55 tolas per rupee. Price of karbi 60 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Eleven cents of rain at Ambegaon during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Water-supply scanty in Purandhar, Sirur and Indapur talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas and of jowari 31 lbs. 34 tolas per rupee. Price of karbi 100 lbs. and of grass 125 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 11th May 1901)—Reaping of rabi crops completed in all talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Sowing commenced in parts of Sangola taluka owing to recent rain. Estimated outturn of rabi crops 2 to 4 annas, except in Barsi taluka where it is 8 annas. Fodder-supply generally sufficient, except in Malsiras taluka where it is becoming deficient. Cattle still in good condition. Price of jowari risen in Barsi, Madha, Karmala, Malsiras and Sholapur talukas, and stationary elsewhere. Price of rice 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 13 seers 13 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 6 chataks and of bajri 14 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Re. 1 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Preparation of lands for next season continues. Estimated outturn of jowari 4 to 6, of bajri 6 to 8 and of rice 8 to 10 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains risen in two talukas, fallen in one taluka and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowary at Satara 22 lbs. 8 tolas, of bajri 23 lbs. 23 tolas, of grass 125 lbs. and of karbi 100 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Cattle being sold for want of fodder. Average price of jowari 12 seers, 3 chataks, of bajri 13 seers 1 chataks, of rice, second sort, 8 seers 14 chataks, of tur-dal 6 seers 11 chattaks and of karbi 151 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 16 cents at Belgaum and 2 cents at Gokak; none elsewhere. More is wanted throughout the district. Sowing of rice in progress in Belgaum, Sampgaon and Khanapur talukas and Changad pethas. Lands being prepared for next season elsewhere. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 27 cents at Hubli, 25 cents at Hangal, 38 cents at Karajgi and 34 cents at Ron. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Sowing of rice commenced in parts of Hubli, Bankapur, Hangal and Kalghatgi talukas. Supply of water deficient in three talukas and of fodder in one taluka. Prices of jowari and karbi at Dharwar stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week 28 cents at Karwar, 27 cents at Kumta, 18 cents at Honavar, and 12 cents at Bhatkal. Harvesting of ragi continues in Ghat talukas. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in Karwar, Siddapur, Sirsi and Haliyal talukas and Supa pethas. Lands being prepared for next season in other talukas. Planting of sugarcane continues in Yellapur and Siddapur talukas and Mundgod and Bhatkal pethas. Estimated outturn of early rice 10 annas in coast talukas and Mundgod and Supa pethas, 12 annas in Siddapur taluka, 9 annas in Sirsi taluka, and 8 annas in Yellapur and Haliyal talukas. Estimate of outturn of late crops 7 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 22 and of ragi 27 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Watering of sugarcane and preparation of lands for next season progressing. Estimated outturn of crops 7 to 10 annas. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Price of wheat 13 seers 73 tolas, of bajri 15 seers 19 tolas, of jawari 16 seers and of gram 12 seers 24 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Lands being prepared for next season. Price of bajri 14 and of jowari 15 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Price of bajri 30, of jowari 30, of wheat 24, of rice, superior, 13 and of rice inferior, 23 lbs. per rupee.

THE BASEL MISSION ON THE NILGIRIS.

A "MAIL" correspondent writes:—According to the latest Annual Report, which is the sixtieth, on the Missionary Agency, established on the Nilgiris since 1846, and working on the principle of non-interference with the operations of any other evangelical body, we learn that it possesses two main stations, Kaity and Kotagri, and twenty-six out-stations on the Hills, worked by five clergymen, two at Coonoor, two at Kaity, and one at Kotagiri, with sixteen subordinate native assistants as pastors, catechists and Christian masters of schools. The population worked among exceeds 73,000, and the Church members consist of 642 souls, of whom eighteen adults and three children are new converts. The Mission pays considerable attention to education, and has no less than 37 schools scattered over the district, with a school-going population of 1,016 Christians and non-Christians of whom 828 are boys and 64 are girls. Locally, the money collected for Church expenses, mission work, orphanages, poor funds, Bible societies, etc., during the year, amounted to Rs. 752. With one exception, all the missionaries are itinerants, and thus come directly in contact with the Hill tribes among whom they are labouring.

During the year to which the report refers, distress was prevalent throughout the Nilgiris, and the missionaries allude sympathetically to the cares and anxieties of the people for their physical welfare, with a corresponding disregard for more serious matters, but a feature of encouragement is brought prominently forward in the increased interest in religion manifested among badaga women, attributed largely to the labours of bible-women among the sex which, heretofore, was markedly unsusceptible to missionary effort. Success is also alluded to among the Kurumbas, which is looked upon as a hopeful sign. The material advantages that the hill tribes expect to derive by attaching themselves to missionary agencies is thus referred to by Mr. Grossman at Kotagiri. "Will you pay my debts if I become a Christian? Must I not do any more work as a coolie if I join your Church are questions for which the missionary must be prepared!" "And when they see a poor convert work with honourable sweat on hit face, they mock him and ask, what have you go by your conversion? Have you got money, so as not to be compelled to work? Have you got a pony from your padri, so that you no longer need to walk?"

It is said that only within the last few years has the Mission met with any measure of success among these Hill people, and that the bulk of its congregations at the various stations have come into existence within the last ten or fifteen years. Amongthe schools, however, the reverse is said to be the rule, the young people being unable to resist the opposition and ridicule of their elders, when they go over to Christianity. This hesitation is not condemned, but rather extolled, as showing that the rising generation is growing cautious of taking so momentous a step in their lives as changing their religion. One of the German clergymen on the Hills says that, owing to famine and want of employment, applications have been made to him on all sides to receive children into the orphanage in his charge, but that he has been unable to comply with these supplications, because the Mission is embarrassed on account of want of funds.

THE GUJERATI ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

SIR,—One word with reference to the controversy started over the Gujerat election to the seat in the Legislative Council especially relative to the letters of the Gujrati. Any right thinking publicist would endorse his unmixed approval of the appeal made to the electorate of the Northern division for the exercise of a fair and rightful judgment uninfluenced by personal considerations and with a just regard to proved public service only. The appeal is not new, as every one ought to remember that Mr. Kalabhai urged it from the introduction of the new franchise, and repeated it at the election following, but the competition between the official leaders of official parties renders it impossible for any calm counsels to receive deferential attention. However better late than never. One who knows cannot pass unnoticed the remark of "a Gujrati" in your issue of the 8th instant referring to an official clique busying itself to keep Mr. Gokuldas from re-election. These cliques are not new, and no election in Gujerat hitherto was ever free from their influence. Let an appeal go forth not only to the people but to the candidates also not to be led by official influence, but to inspire and educate the people to exercise their right without fear or favor according to the best of their judgment with a due regard to the mutual claims and qualifications of candidates.—Yours, &c.

AN IMPARTIAL LOOKER ON.

A JUVENILE LOVE BATTLE.

BEFORE Mr. Horace Smith, at Westminstar, Frederick Catling and Frank Albert Sowden, two youths both of Chelsea, were charged with being concerned in "unlawfully pointing a pistol at Joseph Lee, with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm. "The prosecutor, living at Chelsea, said that he was formerly a friend of the prisoner Sowden, but a year ago, they quarrelled over a girl. About seven o'clock on Sunday evening, he was in Manor-street, when he met Sowden, who said: "I hear you are going to say about me," and the witness heard him fire a revolver from behind. He at once closed with him, and the revolver went off a second time—on this occasion from the front. The bullet did not touch him. He believed it was intended for him, as he had to knock Sowden's arm up. This caused the revolver to fall to the ground. It was picked up by Catling, who ran off with it, but he (the witness) gave chase, caught him, and handed him over to a policeman. He had challenged Sowden to fight, but he had refused—except with knives. Sowden had told a soldier that he meant to "do him in." The evidence of Lee was corroborated by a lad named Frederick Head. He declared that Sowden's second shot was at Lee's face, but Lee knocked his arm up and the revolver fell. The young woman who had been referred to was conversing with Sowden a few minutes previously. Sowden now said that he had been threatened by the prosecutor, who had said that he meant to get all the blood he could out of him. The lads were remanded.

MRS. DRUCE AGAIN.

MRS. DRUCE was at Clerkenwell Police Court on Tuesday, (April 23), again armed with several long abstracts from the London Cemetery Company's Act of 1836, which she contended, gave the magistrate power to deal with any dispute of any kind arising in connection with the Company's cemetery.

Mr. Bros: What is the dispute you ask me to deal with?

Mrs. Druce explained that, under the Act, she must lodge a complaint within six months. To be in order, therefore, she complained that her husband was buried in unconsecrated ground. But her real cause of complaint was that a piece of lead had been buried, while "Druce had never died at all." The Home Office, she alleged, had given her a licence to open the grave, but the Company refused to proceed without an order from the magistrate.

Mr. Bros: Show me the licence.

Mrs. Druce said she had not the actual document, but could get one.

Mr. Bros: Very well; bring your licence, it may put me in the position of being able to deal with the matter. I might ask the Company why they do not allow the grave to be opened under the licence.

The applicant then left the court.

THE "North China Herald" publishes with all reserve the following information:—"We are told that the Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed to H. E. Liu Kun-yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, that war between Japan and Russia is inevitable. This is confirmed from other sources, and a statement is also made that Japan has applied to the Viceroy for his 'help.' It is clearly understood in Nanking that Japan does not want any of the Viceroy's soldiers, though they are believed to be among the best in China; nor does she want guns or ammunition, for with these Japan is better supplied than China; therefore the help required must, it seems, be moral."

THE latest Paris idea is to pave the streets with glass; and experiments are now being tried to that end. According to the "Telegraph's" correspondent, pure glass is used without admixture of cement, but subjected to a special treatment, called devitrifaction. The result is a hard, smooth substance, opaque, absolutely non-porous, absorbing no foreign matter, and thus retaining no dampness or unpleasant odours. It will, moreover, stand a pressure of 1,000 kilos per square centimetre without cracking or yielding in any way. Consequently, the glass pavingstones will beat all others in durability, combining the solidity of granite with the smoothness of wood and asphalt, without the drawbacks of all three—the uneven surface of the first, and the liability of the other two to wear and sink in. The municipal authorities state that they have signed a five years' contract with the company which manufactures the glass pavements. If, at the end of that period, the new invention is found to answer, it will be generally adopted.

SLAVERY AND COFFEE PLANTING.

LAST week, writes "Truth" of April 26, I showed on the authority of the Chief Commissioner of Assam that the system of importing coolies into the province under penal contracts is virtually a traffic in slaves, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the special benefit of the tea industry. In view of the existence of this system for thirty or forty years in the tea gardens of Assam, it is not perhaps altogether surprising to find that the coffee planters in British Central Africa are beginning to clamour for a form of slavery even more naked and unashamed. My attention has been directed to a recent article in a morning paper, in which the proposals of the coffee planters for securing a cheap supply of black labour are set forth with engaging frankness. The writer explains that the natives in British Central Africa appear less and less inclined to come to work where they are wanted, and are thus seriously imperilling the existence of the coffee industry. They are so lost to what is right as to elect to live 300 or 400 miles from where their services are needed. Beyond a payment of 3s. a year they have no monetary obligations to the white men, and this payment they easily raise by the sale of a pig or a few fowls. Even if the tax were doubled they would pay it by selling two pigs. The writer, therefore, suggests that no tax receipt shall be given by the collector to any black who cannot show that he has done at least one month's work. Those who cannot do this would be treated as contumacious tramps. I do not exactly understand what this treatment means, but apparently it includes a preliminary beating and a condemnation to one or two months' hard labour on a coffee plantation. If this fails, then he advises that whole villages be imported into the localities where work is needed. The people thus settled would have to work for pay three days a week, the other days being left to them to tend their gardens and so forth. Thus planters would ensure a constant supply of labour and have a reserve supply of women and children. The writer naively observes that it might be argued that this is a return to slavery to do away with which the Protectorate was established. This, however, is absurd. Are people (to be indignantly asks) for whom thousands of pounds have been spent to do nothing in return? Are settlers to lose their money because people regard it as a crime to make a man give some return for benefits received?

I cite this article as a typical example of the doctrines that are nowadays being preached, and which must make Wilberforce turn in his grave. I prefer Wilberforce. No man has a right to force another to work for him. This is slavery, and it does not cease to be slavery because some other term is applied to it. A black man does not starve in his country. He may hunt, or he may cultivate a little plot. If he does either in a leisurely fashion and obtains enough for his simple wants, no coffee planter or mine-owner has a right to interfere with him and oblige him to do work for him. The capitalist does this in order to make money himself. The pretence of a desire to raise the condition of the blacks or to benefit them is repulsive hypocrisy. In Africa civilised Powers abolished the old practice of exporting blacks and selling them into slavery beyond the seas. At present the man who in former times could have bought slaves and worked them outside Africa betakes himself to Africa and seeks to become rich by forcing the blacks to slave for him in their own land. The labour question was at the bottom of the Boer war. It is at the bottom of most endeavours to make fortunes in South Africa. Our newspapers now sneer at the "narrow spirit of Exeter Hall." They are almost all on the side of the capitalists. Had they their way, every Negro would be in fact a slave and in theory a free man undergoing a process of elevation in the social scale. I trust, however, that this "narrow Exeter Hall spirit" will yet prove to be sufficiently strong in England to prevent this iniquity.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

A RUNAWAY MARRIAGE.

AT the Greenwich Police-court on Saturday, (April 20), Albert Major, 43, described as a journalist, of 46, Beechfield-road, Catford, was charged on remand with feloniously marrying Ellen Scott, at St. Clement Danes Church, on January 28, 1893, his wife Emily Mary being then and now alive. Mr. Watt was counsel for the prosecution and Mr. F. Watt for the defence.

Mr. Mott, deputy-registrar of Camberwell, produced a certificate of the marriage of Albert Major with Emily Mary Bartlett, on April 24, 1876, at the registrar's office.

Josephine Swetingham, sister of the first wife, of Sheerness, identified the signature on the certificate as to the best of her belief, in the handwriting of the prisoner. She remembered April 24, 1875 being at her mother's house. Her sister Emily left the house without permission, causing her mother great displeasure. She afterwards came back with the prisoner, who said, "I am your brother now." The prisoner and his wife afterwards went to live at Finsbury Park, where two children were born. In cross-examination witness said she remembered her sister leaving the prisoner, taking with her her children. The prisoner took proceedings to recover one of the children, and also divorce proceedings against his wife, in which case there were (Mr, Watt said) three co-respondents. She did not know whether her sister defended the suit, but the proceedings were compromised through the intervention of a lady of title in the interests of both parties.

Ellen Frederica Scott said that on January 28, 1893, at the age of 19, she went through a form of marriage with the prisoner, and produced the certificate. She had lived with the prisoner up to the present and had three children. He told her that so far as the law went, he could consider his wife dead, and he was described on the certificate as a

PURELY PERSONAL.

WHEN at a dinner given by Mr. P. A. Collins, of Boston—then American consul in London—to the late Augustin Daly, writes "M. A. P.," I was put at the side of this stalwart, primordial looking, thoughtful man, I had no idea of what a vast new horizon of interest was about to be opened to me; I took him to be one of those good old-fashioned Western farmers of America whose quaintness and originality of language and thought would add another to a long gallery of like acquaintances that I had treasured away in my memory.

And Mr. Curtin is so modest and quiet withal, that it was only gradually that it dawned upon me that I was talking to one of the marvels of the time. But when in the most matter of fact way he told me that he knew all the languages and all the dialects of Eastern Europe—Russian, Polish, Serb, Bulgarian, etc., etc., etc.—and then went on to say that he was returning from an expedition to the West of Ireland, where he had picked up some of the last and dying memories of Gaelic folk-lore—that he was on his way to the North of Scotland to do like work for the folk-lore of the Highlands; that he had just returned from an expedition to a tribe of Indians settled in the far State of California where his mission had been the same quest and the same rescue of dying folk-lore stories—when he told me all this, I began to realise the greatness of the man.

His history is simple. His uncle was Governor Curtin—one of the heroes of the Civil War in America. Governor Curtain was the head of the State of Pennsylvania, one of the most trying of all the positions of that dreadful time; and he is immortal in American history as the great War Governor. He is dead now; but twenty years ago, I met him and had the pleasure of dining with him in Washington; he was then a member of the House of Representatives—a tall, thin, white-haired, pale-faced, energetic man; the typical Yankee old man—who rarely goes to flesh, as men do in England, but rather dries up until he looks all nerve and scul and resolve.

After the war, Governor Curtin was sent as United States Minister to Russia, and he took along with him his young nephew, Jeremiah Curtin. And the young Secretary of Legation—instead of spending his time in drawing-rooms and on race-courses or clubs, as so many attaches of all nationalties do—just backed down to Russian, learnt it thoroughly, and so began the mastery of the languages of the East which has been so influential a factor in the literary history of Europe. After he had learned Polish he got to know the works of Sienkiewicz; saw the wonderful genius of the man; and year after year poured forth translation after translation. For years his works brought no reward either to him or to Sienkiewicz; he had received no reward or recognition at the time when I met him; and then one day he woke up, and found both Sienkiewicz and himself famous.

Dear me! What a wealth of memories the mention of the name of Emile Ollivier taking part in a reception at the French Academy brings up to men of my epoch—the men who remember the Second French Empire in the days of its glory. I can recall as though it were yesterday the day when Ollivier abandoned the Party of the Liberal Opposition, made his peace with the Empire, and tried to reconcile Cæsarism and Democracy. What a lot of pretty stories were told of Ollivier at the time; what an opulence of eulogy and sympathy there was for the comparatively young man who had reached to the great position of Prime Minister of France!

One story in particular, I remember. M. Ollivier had married a daughter of Liszt, the clebrated pianist, and when after some years she died, he remained obstinately a widower, and seemed inconsolable. But a Mlle. Gravier—daughter of a Marsailles merchant—M. Olivier is a son of Marseilles—fell in love with him, and almost offered herself as his wife. She was some twenty years younger than the man she adored, and there was a pretty story of how one day she asked M. Ollivier if he thought she had grown. "Yes," he said, "you have grown as high as my heart," and so they were married. I see she was at the reception the other day when her husband made practically his first big speech for thirty years. I daresay she is quite a sweet old lady now.

It is just sixteen years ago since I saw Charlie Tanner for the first time. The occasion was historic; for it was the first meeting of the large new Irish party of eighty-five members which Ireland had placed at the disposal of Mr. Parnell. I had often heard of Dr. Tanner's name, for it had figured largely in some of the wildest, most tumultuous scenes of Irish, life, but I had never seen him. The moment I entered the room I was struck by the appearance of the man, who—though I did not yet know who he was—came up of himself and spoke to me, using some very generous words, as was his habit. I was immensely struck by him. For it would be hard to see at that moment a finer specimen of the man and the gentleman. He had features of classic regularity—the nose, long, slightly aquiline, narrow; the small beautifully lipped mouth: everything in the face spoke of good breeding.

Indeed, I am told that when he was a boy at Winchester School his face was almost of angelic, beauty, and I can understand it, especially when the fair hair which had gradually turned to light brown was flowing in long locks around his well-shaped head. This almost feminine beauty of the face was accompanied by a look the strong, not to say, fierce, determination in the eyes and in the brow, and then there came the powerful body. Tanner was not very tall, something like 5ft. 8in. or 9in.; but he had the shoulders of a great athlete, and muscles that seemed to stand out on his great arms; and a strength of constitution that was too well proved by the long resistance it made to the advance of disease.

Another thing that struck me at the time in the man was the care and ease with which he was dressed. He was almost a dandy. And, indeed, his care of his personal adornment was one of the jokes of the party. When he went down to a contested election in the hottest of times, he used to take a wardrobe of extraordinary voluminousness; I have heard it said that his hats alone numbered something like a dozen. It was characteristic of him that this did not in the least interfere with his frenzied love of a fight. An important part of his get-up on such occasion was a very thick black-thorn stick; and whenever there was a row, Tanner with his black-thorn was in the very midst of it; with the result that when he returned to his hotel, the gorgeous raiment in which he delighted was often the worse for the wear.

He was a born fighter of the Irish type, ferocious while the fight lasted but absolutely ready to forget and forgive everything the moment the fight was over. He hadn't one drop of rancorous blood in the whole of his great frame, and this partly accounts for the fact that though there was no man who said and did such terrible things, and who so often tried the patience of the House of Commons and outraged all its traditions and decorums, he was one of the most popular members of the House.

It was also typical of the two men that Parnell and he remained friends even during the worst of the Civil War which then raged in Ireland; and in spite of terrific imprecations and imputations which they threw at each others' heads. I forget what it was that Tanner said of Parnell, but it was something very outrageous, and Parnell, if I remember rightly, retorted by accusing Tanner's father or Tanner himself of having butchered a man in a surgical operation. At first Tanner—who retained many of the characteristics of the duelling and hot-blooded Irish gentlemen of the eighteenth century—talked of pistols and blood; and there were terrific letters on both sides; and then a few days passed and Parnell and Tanner were seen talking to each other in the lobby of the House, as though they had remained the best of friends throughout.

Dr. Tanner ought never to have entered political life—it was one for which he was not suited; and, in the end, it ruined and it killed him. He started life with every advantage. His father had been for a couple of generations the leading surgeon in Cork for the whole province of Munster; earned a great income; and was able to leave his children all well provided for. And Charlie Tanner himself got an excellent education. He was at school not only in Winchester but in Paris and in Germany, and he was thoroughly well equipped for his profession when he started it. He had great surgical skill, splendid nerve, a first-class education, and there was nothing for him to do but to go on with his career and find fame, wealth, and ease. But in an evil hour he went into the political struggle, and for Tanner to take up anything was to take it up fiercely. Soon he out-distanced everybody in the extremeness of his views and his conduct; he, a member of the County Club, related to all the landlords of the County Cork, and a leading professional man, astounded everybody by throwing everything to the winds, and going down into the streets to join the thousands who had gathered to signify their disapproval of the visit of the Prince of Wales—as he then was—to the City of Cork.

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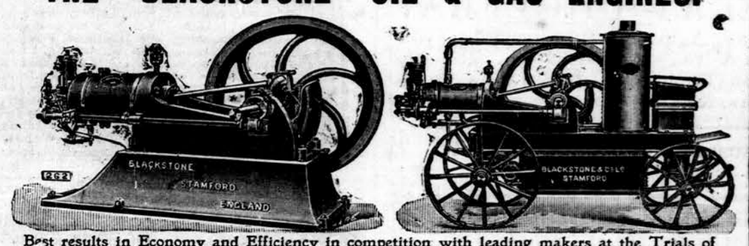

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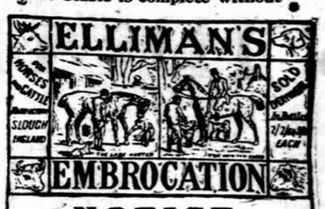

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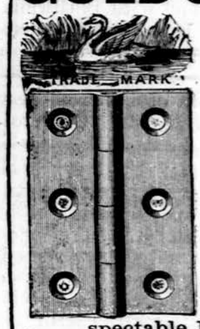

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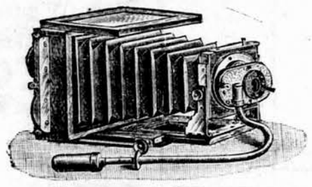

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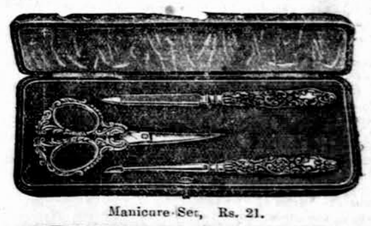
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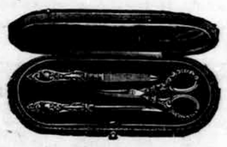
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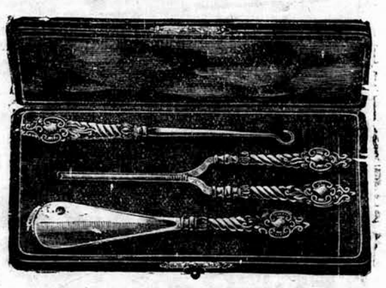
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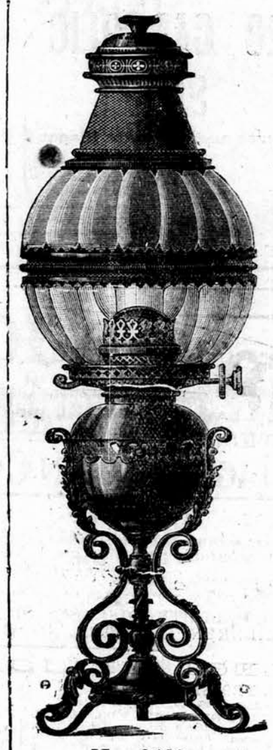

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